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SPECIMEN

Rec^d

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DER

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NÂYÂDHAMMAKAHÂ.

જાન્યાર્યકાન્ધ, ૬મી ૭ મી ૧૧

Angas of the Jainas.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

ZUR

ERLANGUNG DER PHILOSOPHISCHEN DOCTORWÜRDE

AN

DER KÖNIGLICHEN AKADEMIE ZU MÜNSTER

VON

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SEINEN ELTERN

IN LIEBE GEWIDMET.

Specimen der Nâyâdhammakahâ.

Einleitung.

Von dem sechsten der 11 Aṅga der Jaina, der Jñâtâdharma-kathâ, befinden sich folgende 5 Mss. in der königl. Bibliothek zu Berlin:

(B). Ms. orient. fol. 651. — 136 Blätter — 13 eng geschriebene Zeilen auf der Seite — im allgemeinen sorgfältig geschrieben.

(C). Ms. orient. fol. 652. — 189 Blätter — enthält zugleich den Commentar des Abhayadevasûri, der neun Aṅga der Jaina erläutert hat. Dieser Commentar ist, wie sich aus dem Schlusse des Ms. ergibt (ekâdaśasu çateṣv atha vimṣaty-adhikeṣu Vikrama-samânâṃ Aṇahilapâtakanagare vijaya-daçamyâṃ ca siddhe'yam scil. tîkâ) und wie Jacobi in der ZDMG. Bd. 33, S. 693 gegebenen Liste seiner Jaina Mss. schon verzeichnet hat, samvat 1120 = 1064 nach Chr. verfasst. Er ist sowohl zu beiden Seiten des Textes, der durch die grössere Schrift kenntlich gemacht ist und in der Mitte steht, als auch über und unter denselben geschrieben. Auf den Seitenflächen stehen durchschnittlich je 16 Zeilen — jede zu ungefähr 10 Silben, in der Mitte stehen gewöhnlich 14 Zeilen — jede mit etwa 28 Silben, das Ms., besonders der Text, ist im ganzen mit grosser Sorgfalt geschrieben.

(D). Ms. orient. fol. 1013, das *einzige* datirte Ms., samvat 1658 = 1602 nach Chr. — mit Randglossen — gut geschrieben — 218 Bl.

(E). Ms. orient. fol. 1014, nachlässiger (n oft für ṇ) — 94 Bl.

(F). Ms. orient. fol. 1082, mit Randglossen — 194 Bl. — Ein Ms., im Besitz des Herrn Prof. Jacobi in Münster, das er mir gütigst zur Verfügung gestellt hat:

(A). 199 Blätter — 11 Zeilen auf der Seite — die Zeile hat circa 38 Silben — ist in Bezug auf Setzung des Anusvâra, von einfacher und doppelter Consonanz und andere Punkte, nachlässig, lässt öfters Silben aus.

Sodann habe ich in Folge der Freundlichkeit Prof. Jacobi's auch seine ziemlich gute Handschrift des Commentars zu diesem Sûtra

benutzen können, während das schlecht geschriebene Ms. or. fol. 675 der königl. Bibliothek sich wenig zur Benutzung empfahl.

Durchgängig sind bei dem folgenden Specimen von den Text-Mss. nur A, B und C benutzt worden, für den Commentar die beiden guten Handschriften. Bei seltenen, schwierigen Worten sind auch die übrigen Text-Mss. zu Rate gezogen. Eine vollständige Collation sämtlicher Mss. schien mir unnötig, denn Varianten, die für den *Sinn* wesentlich wären, bietet der vorliegende Text überhaupt nicht; von den pâṭhântara's, die der Commentar anführt, sind manche in *keinem* unserer Mss. nachweisbar, und die Orthographie ist in allen Mss. von ziemlich gleicher Inconsequenz. Dies führt zu einigen Bemerkungen über „jenen gordischen Knoten der Jaina-Literatur“, denen ich Jacobi's lehrreiche Recension von Warren's Nirayāvaliyā-sutta (ZDMG. Bd. 34, S. 178 ff.) zu Grunde lege.

Die den Jaina-Handschriften eigenen Abbreviaturen und Buchstabenverwechselungen, die zuerst Weber in seiner Abhandlung „Ein Fragment der Bhagavati“ klargestellt hat, begegnen auch in unsern Mss.; die Verwechselungen von *kh* und *ṣ*, *ḡ* und *s* etc. in den Commentar-Mss.¹⁾, habe ich nicht für nötig gehalten besonders anzumerken. — Im Auseinanderhalten der Ligaturen *ceh* und *tth* ist *kein* Ms. ganz zuverlässig. In DEF wird das Zeichen für *tth* geradezu für beide Lautgruppen gebraucht. *c* und *v*, *cc* und *vv* werden überall verwechselt; *ṭṭ* und *ḍḍh* werden am sorgfältigsten in C geschieden. In letzterem Ms. wird für *jḥ* das Zeichen *j + jh* gebraucht, so dass Verwechselung mit *bbh* ausgeschlossen ist. — Die von Jacobi angeführten *falschen* Schreibungen finden sich — mit Ausnahme der Diphthonge *ai*, *au* — sämtlich in unsern Mss.

1) Das *umorganische t* ist besonders häufig in A und C — in B findet es sich nur in Worten, die — wahrscheinlich nachträglich —, weil ursprünglich ausgelassen, — an den Rand geschrieben worden sind. Oft steht es hiatusfüllend, wo Consonanten zwischen Vocalen ausgefallen sind, wie im infin. auf *ittate* — den E. Müller gleich dem vedischen Infinitiv auf *tave* setzt (Beitr. S. 61) — in neutris plural. auf *ātīm* = skt. āni — in ciptate = cintakas etc., bisweilen für *y*, das einen Explosivlaut zwischen Vocalen vertritt, wie in *ātāhīṇa* = ādakṣīṇa etc.; *muṣīṅga* fällt auf wegen der Uebereinstimmung mit dem Pāli.

2) Sämtliche Mss. schwanken in der Setzung des Anusvāra. Ob eine Variante oder ein Schreibfehler vorliegt, ist hier, wie bei manchen Vocalschwankungen (z. B. *a*, *u*, *i* für skt. *r*) nicht immer sicher zu entscheiden. (cf. Fälle, wie die vereinzelt loc. pl. auf *esup* in N. 61—63, *mama* neben *mamaṃ*, *nāma* neben *nāmaṃ*).

1) Der Comm. Jac. schreibt bisweilen *ceh* für *ts.*, wie die Bhag. umgekehrt *sapvatsara* schreibt.

Anusvāra vor doppel *n* ist gewöhnlich bei Verbindungen von Pronominibus mit *ṇaṃ* — z. B. *aṇaṃ ṇaṇaṃ, kiṇaṃ ṇaṇaṃ*.

3) *y* vor anderen Vocalen als *a, ā* begegnet nur ganz vereinzelt.

4) *ṣp, ṣph* ist in den meisten Mss. hin und wieder für *pph* geschrieben. z. B. *puṣpa, puṣpha* und *puppha*.

5) Die Zeichen für silbenbeginnendes *o* und *u* werden in allen Mss. verwechselt. C und D schreiben für beide Laute *u*. In Wörtern, die im Samskr̥t *o* haben, oder die aus den in dieser Beziehung zum Theil zuverlässigen Mss. des Kalpasūtra mit *o* belegt sind, ist *o* in den Text gesetzt worden. Oefters ist *~* darüber gesetzt, um die schwankende Schreibweise anzudeuten — so z. B. da, wo *a* und *u* im Wortinnern zusammenstossen, und *a* ebenso elidirt, als mit *u* zu *o* contrahirt werden kann.

6) Von Verdopplung anlautender Consonanten, insbesondere *jh, ch, th*, ist C fast ganz frei — während A fast regelmässig *jjh* für *jh* schreibt.

Von denjenigen orthographischen Schwankungen, für deren Vorhandensein Jacobi einen sprachlichen Grund für möglich hält, fällt die erste: der Fortfall der *ya-ṣruti* nach anderen Vocalen als *a, ā* für unsere Mss. fast weg, da die Beispiele desselben ganz selten sind. C schreibt einige Male *a* für enclitisches *ya*. Das ist wohl nur Schreibercaprice. Dagegen findet sich überall Schwanken zwischen *i* und *e* — selten zwischen *u* und *o* — vor Doppelconsonanz. Da nach Jacobi's Ansicht keins der beiden Zeichen dem wiederzugebenden Laute *ṛ* entspricht, so ist es ziemlich gleichgültig, welches von beiden man in den Text setzt. Jac. schlägt vor, *e* und *o* da zu schreiben, „wo das entsprechende Samskr̥t-Wort den Diphthong hat.“ Dabei musste in 2 Fällen gegen sämtliche Mss. *e* und *o* in den Text gesetzt werden: in *ceṭṭhiya* = skt. *ceṣṭita* (N. 62) und in *sembhiya* = skt. *ṣeṣmika* (N. 144) — wo freilich 3 Mss. (wie in der Bhagavatī) *sambhiya* haben. — Eben so grosse Willkür besteht im Gebrauche von lingualem und dentalem *n*.¹⁾ Für den Anlaut schreibt auch Hemacandra (I, 229) keine feste Regel vor. Es herrscht hier überall Inconsequenz; C hat besondere Neigung für *ṇ*; wie man sich aus der Variantensammlung überzeugen kann, begegnen dieselben Worte mit *n* und *ṇ*. Bestimmter schreibt Hem. im voraufgehenden Sūtra den Wandel von skt. *n* zwischen Vocalen zu *ṇ* vor. Ausnahmen davon begegnen fast nur in Compositis, wie *nināda, mahā-nadī; paṇinikkhamai*. — Den Wechsel von *nn* und *ṇṇ* habe ich nur in den ersten 80 N. notirt — eins wird eben so oft gebraucht wie das andere, — *ṇh* scheint jedoch zu prävaliren, und demnach ist *ṇh* überall in den Text gesetzt worden. Jacobi's zweckmässiger Vorschlag,

1) Auch im Pāli herrscht grosse Willkür im Gebrauch des cerebralen Nasals, E. Kuhn, Beitr. S. 37.

im Anlaut stets dentales, zwischen Vocalen gewöhnlich linguales *N* zu schreiben — *nn* eben nur da, wo das Samskṛtwort den Lingual hat, ist stets befolgt worden. — Hingegen habe ich Bedenken getragen, unter den verschiedenen Vertretern eines Consonanten zwischen Vocalen „den dem ursprünglichen Laute am nächsten stehenden Laut“ zu wählen; der Text schien mir dadurch ein zu samskṛtisches Aussehen zu erhalten. Jacobi's gleichfolgende Behauptung, dass „die Ausstossung der Consonanten in älteren Mss. häufiger sei, als in jüngeren“, bestärkt mich in dieser Ansicht. Unsere Mss. gehen in der Beibehaltung von Explosivlauten zwischen Vocalen in manchen Fällen weiter, als die guten Handschriften des Kalpasūtra. *t* zwischen Vocalen ist in A und C sehr oft beibehalten — besonders vor *i* und *e*. Ich bin hier B gefolgt, das nur ausnahmsweise jenen Consonanten in dieser Lage beibehält. Im übrigen habe ich die Formen mit Ausstossung bevorzugt, in anderen Fällen, wie wenn skt. *k* durch *g* und *y* vertreten wird, bin ich der Majorität der Mss. gefolgt.

Als eigenthümliche Varianten von A erwähne ich noch *ḡya-māṇa* neben *ḡjyamāṇa* im part. praes. passivi (cf. *bhayamāṇa* = *bhajyamāṇa* im KS) und *simiṇa* neben *sumiṇa* — wozu *siviṇa* anderer Prakṛtdialecte zu vergleichen ist, — endlich die auch in der Bhagav. vorkommende Nebenform der *√*ruh mit auslautendem *bh*. (cf. *paccorūbhati*).

Der Titel des Aṅga ist ein Dvandva-Compositum aus seinen beiden grösseren Abschnitten (Çrutaskandha's) — mit unregelmässiger Verlängerung des Auslauts des ersten Gliedes.¹⁾ Der erste von beiden umfasst *jñāta's*, d. h. Beispiele für Befolgung moralischer Lehren, welche vom Commentar noch näher angegeben werden. Er zerfällt in 21 *adhyāyana's*, meist in sich abgeschlossene Erzählungen, von denen das erste, dessen Held der Prinz Megha ist, das weitaus längste ist.

Zur Orientirung über das folgende Specimen scheint es zweckmässig, den Inhalt jenes *adhyāyana* mitzuteilen, das ich bereits ganz collationirt, aber sprachlicher Schwierigkeiten halber jetzt vollständig mitzuteilen mich gescheut habe. Der vorliegende Text (etwa $\frac{5}{8}$ des *adhyāyana*) führt die Erzählung bis zu dem Zeitpunkte, in dem die Eltern dem Megha endlich gestatten, *Anagāra* d. h. Mönch zu werden.

Voraus geht dieser Erzählung eine sollenne Einleitung, wie im Nirayāv. S. Diese versetzt uns nach dem *caitya* Puṇyabhadra der Stadt Campā im Lande der Aṅga's —, wo König Koniya

1) Im skt. ist solche Verlängerung öfter da eingetreten, wo ein Wort in der Composition wiederholt wird: cf. *carācara*, pāli *bhavābhava*, E. Kuhn, S. 31. Aehnliche Verlängerungen cf. Pān. VI, 3, 115. 117. 118. 121. 128—30 — auch nom. pr. wie *Viçvāvasu*, *Viçvāmitra* etc.

(Ajātaśatru) die Predigten des Thera's Ārya-Sudharman hört. Zu diesem kommt sein Schüler Ārya-Jambū und fragt ihn, welchen Inhalt Mahāvira vom 6. aṅga offenbart habe, Sudharman giebt hierauf die schon erwähnte Einteilung des Sūtra an, und erzählt, nach dem Inhalt des ersten *adhyayana* gefragt, das Folgende:

In Rājagṛha (der Hauptstadt von Magadha) lebte König Seniya. Er hatte von der Nandā einen Sohn Abhaya, ein Muster eines klugen und umsichtigen Prinzen, der erst später in die Handlung eingreift. Zunächst wird von der Dhāriṇī, einer anderen Gemahlin des Seniya, ähnliches erzählt, wie von der Mutter Mahāvira's, der *kṣatriyānī* Tisālā im Kalpasūtra. Sie träumt von einem Elephanten — nach anderer Version von einem Löwen — und die Traumdeuter prophezeien ihr deshalb die Geburt eines Sohnes, der König oder Anagāra „mit geläutertem Selbst“ werden würde. Im dritten Monate nach dieser Prophezeiung bekommt sie ein Schwangerschaftsgelüst nach Wolken (akāla-megha), bei deren Donnern und Blitzen sie am Fusse des Vaibhāra-Berges, auf einem Elephanten reitend, so prächtig als möglich geschmückt, in Begleitung des Seniya und seines viergliedrigen Heeres herumstreichen möchte. Seniya vermag nicht, ihr diesen Wunsch, wegen dessen Nichterfüllung sie mehr und mehr hinsiecht, zu erfüllen. Nur Abhaya weiss, wie im Nirayāv. S. der Cellaṇā, so hier der Dhāriṇī zur Befriedigung des *dohada* zu verhelfen. Durch ein strenges Fasten (aṭṭhama-bhatta) nach vorgeschriebenem Ritus erregt er die Aufmerksamkeit eines Gottes, mit dem er in einem früheren Dasein in Freundschaft verbunden war. Dieser steigt, — ganz ähnlich wie Çakra im Jinacaritra — zur Welt der Lebendigen herab, fragt den Abhaya nach seinem Verlangen, und ermöglicht die Erfüllung des Wunsches der Dhāriṇī. Jenes *dohada* halber wird der Sohn der Dhāriṇī *Megha* genannt.

Zunächst werden die Feste nach seiner Geburt, dann die den verschiedensten und teilweise unarischen Stämmen angehörenden Ammen, die ihn aufziehen, beschrieben. Im achten Jahre wird er einem Lehrer von allerlei Fertigkeiten (kalā's) übergeben. Dieser bringt ihm die 72 *kalā's* (musikalische, gymnastische, strategische, architektonische Künste, Spiele etc.) bei und führt ihn dann seinen Eltern wieder zu. Dieselben lassen ihm hierauf acht herrliche Paläste (prāsādāvatamsaka), ausserdem noch ein glänzendes grosses Haus (bhavana) bauen, und vermählen ihn an *einem* Tage mit acht Mädchen aus königlichen Geschlechtern. Bei seiner Hochzeit erhält er von ihnen die kostbarsten Schätze, die er zu gleichen Teilen unter seine Gattinnen verteilt. Einst sieht er eine grosse Volksmenge unter Tosen *einem* Punkte zustreben. Er fragt nach der Ursache, und sein Kämmerer belehrt ihn, dass alle diese Leute den jetzt grade in Rājagṛha weilenden Mahāvira im *cūṭya* Guṇaṣilaka predigen hören wollten. Als er dies hört, macht auch er sich auf und fährt zum Mahāvira. Kaum hat er den

dharma von den Leiden und der Erlösung der *jīva*'s (Lebendigen, Seelen) vernommen, als er dem Mahāvira seine tiefste Verehrung kundgibt, seinen Glauben an die Lehre der Niggamtha's bekennt, und seine Eltern um die Erlaubnis, mit dem Mahāvira als Mönch herumzuwandern, zu bitten beschliesst. Obgleich seine Mutter, als sie seinen Entschluss hört, in Ohnmacht fällt, und seine Eltern ihm, um ihn davon abzuschrecken, vorstellen, dass er als anagāra für die mannigfachen Genüsse seines bisherigen Lebens ungewohnte Beschwerden und Leiden eintauschen würde, lässt er sich doch nicht wankend machen. Da sprechen die Eltern den Wunsch aus, dass er doch wenigstens einen Tag den Glanz eines Königs schauen möge. Hierauf wird der abhiṣeka des Megha geschildert, an den sich manche eigenartigen Ceremonien knüpfen. Sie enden damit, dass Seniya und Dhāriṇi ihren Sohn nebst einem „Schüleralmosen“ (*sissabhikkha*) dem Mahāvira übergeben. Doch schon in der folgenden Nacht wird dem Megha sein Entschluss wieder leid. Die disputirenden Asketen bestauben ihn so, dass er kein Auge schliessen kann. Er geht daher zu Mahāvira und will ihm mitteilen, dass er wieder in einem Hause zu wohnen wünsche, wo ihn die Asketen mehr achten würden. Mahāvira erzählt ihm, seine Absicht, bevor er sie ausgesprochen, erratend, eine Geschichte aus seinen früheren Geburten, die ihn zu grösserer Standhaftigkeit zu ermahnen bezweckt. Bevor er als Prinz geboren wurde, war er in den beiden früheren Geburten Führer einer Elephantenheerde. In der ersten derselben stirbt er zur Zeit eines Waldbrandes, bei dem er vor Durst verschmachtet. Als er in der folgenden Existenz einem Waldbrande zusieht, erinnert er sich, dass er dies Ereignis in einem früheren Dasein schon erlebt und arg dadurch gelitten habe, und beschliesst, sich künftig dadurch vor dessen übeln Folgen zu schützen, dass er Pflanzen und Sträucher an einen abseits gelegenen Ort bringt (*egamte eḍeti*, cf. Bhag. II, p. 273). Als der Waldbrand beginnt, versammeln sich alle möglichen wilden Tiere an dieser Stelle. Einst hebt der Elephant seinen Fuss auf, um sich zu jucken. In diesem Augenblick flüchtet sich ein von den anderen Tieren verfolgter Hase zu ihm. Aus Mitleid mit diesem lebenden Wesen hält er den Fuss so lange hoch, bis die Tiere nach Aufhören des Brandes sich zerstreuen. In dieser Handlung, die wiederum von der für die Jaina's charakteristischen „ludicrous tenderness of animal life“ Zeugnis ablegt, wird die Moral gesucht (cf. Comm. zu N. 11). Zum Lohne für diese That wird dem Elephanten eine menschliche Existenz zugewiesen (*sam-sāre paritti-kae mānuṣṣaṇe nibaddhe*). Mahāvira hält hierauf dem Megha vor, dass er, einst so standhaft im Tierzustande (*tiryagyonibhāva*), doch jetzt als Mensch nicht vor den Beschwerden des Asketenlebens zurückschrecken solle. Megha bittet hierauf den Mahāvira zum zweiten Male, ihm den *dharma* zu erklären und erlangt immer höhere Stufen in der Vervollkommnung eines Asketen,

bis er schliesslich in den Mahāvideha vāsa eingeht. Der Schluss des *adhyayana* stimmt im Ganzen mit N. 55—80 der Legende von Khandaka überein. — Die *jātaka's* ergeben sich hiernach als eine unter den zahlreichen Uebereinstimmungen der buddhistischen und der Jaina-Literatur.

Die Abkürzungen des Textes, die gewöhnlich vom Commentar ergänzt werden, sind grossenteils Citate aus dem ersten Upāṅga, dem Aupapātika-sūtra, aus dem auch das Nirayāv. S. Mehreres entlehnt hat. Da das Aup. S. bereits collationirt ist, habe ich es nicht für nötig gehalten, jene Ergänzungen des Comm. mitzuteilen, sondern nur auf die betreffenden Nummern des Aup. verwiesen.

Den Comm. vollständig mitzuteilen, schien wegen seiner zahlreichen überflüssigen Umschreibungen nicht ratsam. Er hat erhebliche Lücken, obschon sein Text wahrscheinlich nicht stark von dem unsrigen abwich. — Zuweilen saṃskṛtisirt er falsch, z. B. wenn er *viguvviya* mit *vikurvika* wiedergiebt, oder wenn er manchen vielleicht nur im Prakṛt gebräuchlichen Worten saṃskṛtische Form verleiht.

Om namaḥ Sarvajñāya.

1. teṇaṃ kâleṇaṃ teṇaṃ samaeṇaṃ Campâ nâmaṃ¹ nayaṛi hotthâ; *vanṇao*. 2. tise ṇaṃ Campâe nayaṛie bahiyâ uttara-purattthime di-sibhâe Puṇṇabhadde¹ nâmaṃ ceie² hotthâ; *vanṇao*. 3. tattha ṇaṃ Campâe nayaṛie Koṇie¹ nâmaṃ râyâ hotthâ; *vanṇao*. 4. teṇaṃ kâleṇaṃ teṇaṃ samaeṇaṃ samaṇassa bhagavao Mahāvîrassa amte-vâsi ajja-Suhamme¹ nâmaṃ² there jâi³-saṃpanne⁴ kula-saṃpanne⁵ bala-rûva-viṇaya-nâṇa⁶-damsaṇa-caritta-lâghava-saṃpanne⁷ oyamsi teyamsi vaccaṃsi⁸ jassamsi jiya-kohe jiya-mâṇe jiya-mâe jiya-lohe jiya-imdie⁹ jiya-nidde jiya-parisahe¹⁰ jiviy'-âsâ¹¹-maraṇa-bhaya-vippa-mukke tava-ppahâṇe guṇa-ppahâṇe evaṃ karaṇa-carana-niggaha-¹² nicchaya¹³-ajjava-maddava-lâghava-khamti-gutti-mutti-vijjâ-mamta-bambha-veya¹⁴-naya-niyama-sacca-soya-nâṇa¹⁵-damsaṇa-caritte¹⁶orâle ghere ghora-vvâe ghora-tavassî ghora-bambhacera-vâsi ucchûdha-sarîre samkhitta-viula-teya-lesse¹⁷ cauddasa¹⁸-puvvi cau-¹⁹ṇṇâ-ṇovagae²⁰ paṃcahiṃ anagâra-saehiṃ saddhiṃ samparivude²¹ pu-vvâṇupuvviṃ caramâṇe gâṃâṇugâmaṃ dâiijamâṇe²² suhaṃ suheṇaṃ vihamâṇe, jeṇ'eva Campâ nayaṛi, jeṇ'eva Puṇṇabhadde²³ ceie²⁴, teṇaṃ eva uvâgacchai 2 ttâ ahâpaḍirûvaṃ oggaṇaṃ ogghittâ sam-jameṇaṃ tava-sâ appâṇaṃ bhâvemâṇe viharai.²⁵ 5. tae¹ ṇaṃ Campâe nayaṛie parisâ niggayâ, Koṇio niggao², dhammo kahio, parisâ jâṃ eva disaṃ pâubbhûyâ³, tâṃ eva disaṃ⁴ paḍigayâ. 6. teṇaṃ kâleṇaṃ teṇaṃ samaeṇaṃ ajja-Suhammassa anagârassa jeṭṭhe¹ am-tevâsi ajja-Jambû nâmaṃ² anagâre Kâsava³-gottenaṃ⁴ satt'-ussehe jâva ajja-Suhammassa therassa adûra-sâmaṃte udḍhaṃ-jâṇu aho-sire jhâṇa⁵-koṭṭhovaḡae samjameṇaṃ tava-sâ appâṇaṃ bhâvemâṇe viharai⁶.

1. 1) A nâma BC- am C nâmaṃ.

2. 1) A punnabhadda n°. 2) C cetie.

3. 1) C koṇie.

4. 1) A °ma n. 2) C nâm°. 3) AC jâti. 4) BC ṇṇ. 5) B ṇṇ. 6) ABC ṇṇ°. 7) B ṇṇ A paṇa. 8) A vvaca°. 9) C jîimdie. 10) A paris°. 11) A âsa. 12) A nig°. 13) ABC nicch°. 14) A bambhacera-na° B vambha- dann am Rande cera-veya. 15) AB pâ°. 16) A °ritta C °retteppahâṇe. 17) A llese. 18) A codd°. 19) A caunâ°. 20) AC °gate. 21) A buḍe. 22) AC dâti°. 23) A punna° C puna°. 24) A citie. 25) AC °rati.

5. 1) A te paṃ. 2) C °gato. 3) A °ubhû°. 4) A disip.

6. 1) B jitthe. 2) C nâ°. 3) A °ve. 4) BC gutt°. 5) AB jjhâ°.

6) AC °rati.

7. tae¹ nam se ajja-Jambu-nāme² jāya-saḍḍhe³ jāya-samsae⁴ jāya-kouhale samjāya⁵-saḍḍhe⁶ samjāya⁷-samsae samjāya-kouhale⁸ uppanna⁹-saḍḍhe uppanna⁹-samsae uppanna⁹-kouhale samuppanna-saḍḍhe samuppanna⁹-samsae samuppanna⁹-kouhale utthāe¹⁰ utthēi¹¹, utthāe utthittā, jeṇām eva ajja-Suhamme there tikkhutto āyāhiṇa¹²-payāhiṇam¹³ karei¹⁴ 2 vāṇḍai¹⁵ namamsai¹⁵ 2 vāṇḍittā namamsittā 2 ajja-Suhammassa therassa naccāsanne¹⁶ nātidūre¹⁷ sussūsamāṇe namam-samāṇe abhimuḥe paṇjali-udē, viṇaenam¹⁸ pajjuvāsamāṇe evam vayāsi. 8. „jai¹ nam, bhamte, samaṇenam bhagavayā² Mahāvirenam āigarenam³ titthagarenam sahasambuddhenam⁴ loga-nāhenam logapaivenam loga⁵-pajjoya-garenam abhaya-daenam saraṇa-daenam cakku-daenam daenam magga-daenam dhamma-daenam dhamma-desaenam dhamma-cāuraṇṭa-cakkavattinā⁶ appaḍihaya-vara-nāṇa⁷-damsaṇa-dharenam jīṇenam jāvaenam⁸ buddhenam bohaenam muttenam moyagenam tinṇenam⁹ tāraenam, sivam ayalam aruyam¹⁰ aṇaṇṭam akkhayam avvābāham¹¹ apunārāvattiyam¹² sāsayam thānam¹³ uva-gaenam¹⁴ paṇcamassa aṇḍassa ayam aṭṭhe pannatte¹⁵, chaṭṭhassa nam aṇḍassa, bhamte, nāyā¹⁶-dhammakahāṇam ke aṭṭhe pannatte?“ 9. „Jambū¹ ti¹ ajja-Suhamme there ajja-Jambū-nānam anagāraṇam evam vayāsi²: „evam khalu, Jambū, samaṇenam bhagavayā Mahāvirenam jāva sampattenam chaṭṭhassa aṇḍassa do suya³-khamdhā pannattā, tam jahā: „nāyāṇi ya dhammakahā ya.“ 10. „jai¹ nam, bhamte, samaṇenam bhagavayā Mahāvirenam jāva sampattenam chaṭṭhassa aṇḍassa do suya-khamdhā³ pannattā, tam jahā: nāyāṇi⁴ ya dhammakahā ya, paḍhamassa nam, bhamte, suya⁵-khamdhassa samaṇenam jāva sampattenam nāyāṇam⁴ kati ajjhayaṇā pannattā?“ 11. „evam khalu, Jambū, samaṇenam jāva sampattenam nāyāṇam¹ egūṇavisam ajjhayaṇā pannattā, tam jahā:

ukkhitta-nāe samghāḍe aṇḍe kumme ya Selage² tumbe ya³ Rohiṇi Malli Māyamdi⁴ camdimā'iya || 1. || dāvaddave udaga-nāe maṇḍukke⁵ Teyali vi ya namdiphale Avarakamkā āiṇṇe⁶ Sumsumā'iya || 2. || avare ya Puṇḍarie⁷ nāe⁸ egūṇavisame.⁹“ 19.

12. „jai¹ nam bhamte, samaṇenam jāva sampattenam egūṇa-

7. 1) AC tate. 2) A ṇāma, B ḥbū°. 3) B ṣaddhe. 4) AC ṣate. 5) A ṇāta°. 6) B ṣaddho. 7) AC ṇāta°. 8) ḥhallo. 9) C ṇṇa°. 10) C utthāte. 11) C uttheti A utthati. 12) C āta°. 13) C pad°. 14) C ṭi. 15) AC ṭi. 16) C ṣaṇṇe. 17) AC nāti°. 18) A ṇeṇa.

8. 1) AC jati. 2) AC ṭā. 3) A āyag°. 4) B sayams°. 5) A loya°. 6) B ṇvaṭṭinā C vaṭṭinam. 7) AB ṇā°. 8) AC jāna°. 9) C tinne°. 10) AC arutam. 11) A ṇvāvāḥ°. 12) BC ṭṭayam. 13) A ṭṭhā°. 14) A ṇgate°. 15) C paṇṇ°. 16) B nāya °C ṇā°.

9. 1) A ṭti. 2) A vad°. 3) C suta°. 4) A nāy°. 10. 1) AC jati. 2) ṇvatā. 3) C sutakkh°. 4) A ṇā°. 5) C sut°. 11. 1) C nāy°. 2) B ṇlae. 3) C a. 4) A māim°. 5) A maṇḍ°. 6) AC āt°. 7) A ṇriya. 8) A nāya. 9) B ṇvisaimē C visatime. 12. 1) AC jati.

viṣaṃ² ajjhayaṇā³ paṇṇattā³, taṃ jaḥā; ukkhitta-nāe jāva Puṇḍarie⁴ ya⁵, paḍhamassa ṇaṃ, bhaṃte, ajjhayaṇassa ke aṭṭhe paṇṇatte?⁶

13. „evaṃ khalu, Jambū“, teṇaṃ kāleṇaṃ 2 ih'eva jaṃbuddhivē¹ dive bhārahe vāse dāhiṇ'-aḍḍha-bharahe Rāyagihe nāmaṃ² nayare hotthā; *vannaō*. 14. Guṇasīlāe ceie¹. *vannaō*². 15. tattha ṇaṃ Rāyagihe nayare¹, Seṇie nāmaṃ² rāyā hotthā mahayā³-himavaṃta. *vannaō*. 16. tassa ṇaṃ Seniyassa ranno¹ Naṃdā nāmaṃ² devī hotthā; sūmāla³-pāpi-pāyā⁴; *vannaō*. 17. tassa ṇaṃ Seniyassa putte, Naṃdāe devie attae Abhae nāmaṃ¹ kumāre hotthā ahiṇa jāva surāve, 18. sāma-bheya - daṃḍa¹ - uvappayāṇa² - nī³ - suppaṭṭa-ṇaya-vihinnā⁴ ihā - pūha⁵ - maggaṇa - gavesaṇa - attasattha-mai⁶ - visārae uppattiyāe veṇaiyāe⁷ kammiyāe⁸ pāriṇāmiyāe cauvvihāe buddhie uvavee, Seniyassa ranno bahūsu kajjesu ya kuḍumbesu ya maṃtesu ya gujjhesu ya rahassesu ya nicchaesu ya āpucchaniṇṇe⁹ paḍipucchaniṇṇe¹⁰, meḍḍhi paṇāṇaṃ āhāre ālambāṇaṃ cakkhū, meḍḍhi-bhūte paṇāṇa-bhūte āhāra-bhūte ālambāṇa-bhūte cakkhū¹¹-bhūte, savva-kajjesu savva-bhūmiyāsu laddha-paccāe viiṇṇa-viyāre rajja-dhura-cīptae¹² yāvi hotthā. 19. Seniyassa ranno rajjaṃ ca raṭṭhaṃ ca koṣaṃ ca koṭṭhāgāraṃ ca balaṃ ca vāhaṇaṃ¹ ca purāṃ ca aṃteuraṃ ca sayam eva samuppekkhamāṇe² 2 viharai³. 20. tassa ṇaṃ Seniyassa ranno¹ Dhāriṇī nāmaṃ devī hotthā, jāva Seniyassa ranno itthā jāva viharai. 21. tae¹ ṇaṃ sā Dhāriṇī devī annayā kayāi taṃsi tārisagaṃsi² chakkaṭṭhaga³-laṭṭha - maṭṭha - samṭhiya-khaṃbh'-uggaya - pavara - vara - sāla-bhaṃjiyā⁴-ujjala-maṇi-kaṇaga-rayāṇa⁵-thūbbhiyā⁶-viḍaṃka⁷-jāl'-addha-canda-nijūh'amtara⁸-kaṇayāli-candaśāliyā-vibhatti-kalie⁹saras'-acchadha'-uvala¹⁰-vaṇṇa-raie, bāhiraō dūmiya-ghaṭṭha-maṭṭhe, abbhīmtaraō pasatta - suci¹¹ - lihiya-cittakamme nānāviha - paṃcavaṇṇa¹²-maṇi - rayāṇa¹³-koṭṭima-tale¹⁴, paumalayā-phulla¹⁵-valli-vara-puppha-jāi¹⁶-ulloya - cittiya - tale candaṇa¹⁷ - vara - kaṇaga-kalasa-saṇṇimmiya¹⁸-paḍipunjiya¹⁹ - sarasa - pauma - sohamṭa-dāra-bhāe payaraga²⁰-lambamṭa-maṇi - mutta - dāma - suviraiya - dāra-sohe sugaṇḍha²¹ - vara-kusuma-mauya - paṃhala - sayāṇḍavayāra - maṇa-hiyaya-nivvui²²-yare kappāra-

12. 2) A °sa. 3) C paṇṇ°. 4) AC ti. 5) B a.

13. 1) B °bā°. 2) C ṇā°.

14. 1) A cetite. 2) B vannaō C vannaō.

15. 1) C ṇay° A naḡ°. 2) C ṇā° B °ma. 3) AC °tā.

16. 1) C raṇṇo. 2) C ṇā°. 3) A suka°. 4) A °pādā.

17. 1) C °ma.

18. 1) A °ga-u° C °va-u°. 2) A °ne. 3) AC ṇiti. 4) A °hibbhā B °haṇṇu.

5) B vū° E poha. 6) AC °ti. 7) AB viṇ°. 8) A °mmai°. 9) C °neṇṇe A pucha°. 10) A °pucha°. 11) C °kkhu. 12) C °tate.

19. 1) A °anam. 2) B °upe°. 3) AC °ati.

20. 1) C °ṇṇo.

21. 1) A teṇ° C tate°. 2) A tāras°. 3) A musila-kiṭṭha. 4) A °bhemj° C °bhamjiya. 5) AC ratana. 6) BC °ya. 7) D °ga. 8) A °hām°. 9) AC °te. 10) AD °u-dhavaḷa B °dhāu-vaṇ°. 11) A suti. 12) A °anna. 13) C rat°. 14) B ku°. 15) B puṣṭa (sic!). 16) AC °ti. 17) C va°. 18) A °imi°. 19) B °puj°, D ebenso. cf. Comm. 20) BC °ragga. 21) B °dhi. 22) A °ibu°.

lavamga-malaya-campāṇa-kālāgaru-pavara-kumḍurukka-turukka-dhūva-ḍajjhamṭa-surabhi-maghamaghimṭa²³-gamdh'-uddhuyābhirāme sugamḍha-vara-gamdhie gamdhavattī-bhūe²⁴ maṇi-kiraṇa-panāsiy'-amḍhayāre²⁵, kiṃ bahunā jui-guṇehim²⁶ sura-vara-vimāṇa-velamba²⁷. vara-gharae. 22. tamasi tārisagamsi sayanijjamsi sālingaṇa-vattī¹ ubhao-bibboyaṇe², duhao unnae³, majjheṇa ya gambhire, gamgā-pulīṇa-vāluya-uddāla-sālisae oyaviya-khoma-dugulla⁴-patta-paḍiccha-yaṇe attharaya-malaya-navataya⁵-kusatta⁶-limba⁷-sihakesara-paccutthie⁸ suviraiya-ṛaya-ttāṇe ratt'-amsuya-sambue⁹ suramme āṇaya-ruya-būra¹⁰-navāṇiya¹¹-tulla-phāse puvva-rattāvaratta-kāla-samayamsi sutta-jāgarā ohīramāṇi 2 egam maham satt'-usseham rayaya-kūḍa¹². sanniham nahayalaṃsi somam somāgāram¹³ līlāyaṃtam, jambhāya-māṇam muham aigayaṃ gayam pāsittā ṇam paḍibuddhā. 23. tae¹ ṇam sā Dhāriṇi devī ayam eyārūvam² orālam kallāṇam sivam dha-ṇnam maṃgallam sassiriyam mahāsumiṇam pāsittā ṇam paḍibuddhā samāṇi haṭṭha-tuṭṭha-citta-m-āṇamdiya pī-maṇā parama-somaṇasiyā harisa-vasa-visappamāṇa-hiyayā dhārā-haya-kalamba³-pupphagam piva samūssasiya-roma-kūvā tam sumiṇam oṇiṇhai⁴, 2 ttā sayanijjāo⁵ utṭhe⁶, 2 ttā pāya-piḍhāo⁷ paccoruhai⁸, aturiyam acavalam asaṃ-bhamtāe avilambiyāe rāyahamsa-sarisa-gaṭe⁹ jeṇām eva Senie rāyā, teṇām eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā Seniyam rāyam tāhim itṭhāhim kaṃ-tāhim maṇunnāhim¹⁰ maṇāmāhim¹¹ orālāhim¹² kallāṇāhim sivāhim¹³ dhannāhim maṃgallāhim sassiriyāhim hiyaya-gamaṇijjāhim hiyaya-palḥāyaṇijjāhim miya-mahura-ribhiya¹⁴-gambhira-sassiriyāhim girā-him samlavamāṇi 2 paḍibohe¹⁵, paḍibohittā Senieṇam rannā¹⁶ abbhaṇunnāyā¹⁷ samāṇi nāṇā¹⁸-maṇi-kaṇaga-ṛayaṇa--bhatti-cittamsi bhaddāsaṇamsi nistiyai¹⁹, 2 ttā āsatthā viśatthā suhāsana-vara-gayā karayala-pariggahiyam sirasā vattam matthae aṃjalim kaṭṭu Seniyam evam vayāsi:²⁰ 24. „evam¹ khalu aham, devānuppiyā², ajja tamasi tārisagamsi sayanijjamsi sālingaṇa-vattīe jāva niyaga-vayaṇam³ aivayaṃtam gayam sumiṇe⁴ pāsittā ṇam paḍibuddhā. tam eyassa ṇam, devānuppiyā, urālassa⁵ ka . . si . . dha . . maṃ . . . jāva sumiṇassa⁴ ke, manne⁶, kallāṇe phala-vitti-visese bhavissai?⁷ 25. tae¹

21. 23) C °ghem°. 24) AC °to. 25) AB °kā°. 26) A °hi. 27) A velam-viya B vil° C vemva! D wie Text.

22. 1) C vattāe D vattīe. 2) B bibbo° A vi°. 3) B unno° C unṇatte. 4) A °lli. 5) A ṇavatt°. B ṇavavata. 6) B °kka. 7) B limbba C līṭṭha! D livva. 8) A °cattue! D °ccattīe. 9) D °vue. 10) D pīra. 11) BC ṇav° A navaṇṇ. 12) A kūya. 13) C °kā°.

23. 1) AC tate. 2) AC etā°. 3) A °lamva D °bu. 4) AB ogg° A °gginh°. 5) C °jjāto. 6) AC °ti. 7) AC °dhāto. 8) D rubh°. 9) A °tie. 10) Bmaṇṇuṇṇāhim C maṇuṇṇāhim. 11) AC °noram°. 12) B ur°. 13) B°hi. 14) ri°fehlt B, A °ta. 15) A °vo° C °ti. 16) C °ṇṇā. 17) C °ṇṇātā. 18) AC nā°. 19) AC °ati. 20) AC °dā°.

24. 1) A evv°. 2) A °pupi°. 3) AC °mm. 4) A si°. 5) A °laya°, 6) BC °ṇṇe. 7) AC °hāti.

25. 1) AC tate.

ṇaṃ se Seṇie rāyā Dhāriṇie devie antie eyaṃ aṭṭhaṃ² soccā nisamma haṭṭha-tuṭṭha³-jāva hiyayaṃsi⁴ dhārā-haya-nīva-surabhi-kusuma-campumāliya-taṇū⁵ ūsaviya-roma-kūve taṃ sumiṇaṃ oḡi-hai⁶, 2 ttā pavisaī, 2 ttā appaṇo sabbhāvieṇaṃ mai-puvvaenaṃ buddhi-vinnāṇeṇaṃ⁸ tassa sumiṇassa aṭṭh'oggahaṃ kareī⁷, 2 ttā Dhāriṇiṃ⁹ devim¹⁰ tāhiṃ jāva hiyaya-palhāyaṇijjāhiṃ miyā¹¹-mahura-ribhiya-gaṃbhira-sassiriyāhiṃ vaggūhiṃ aṇuvūhamāṇe 2 evaṃ vayāsi: 26. „orāle ṇaṃ tume, devāṇuppie, sumiṇe diṭṭhe, kallāṇe [ṇaṃ tume, devāṇuppie, sumiṇe¹ diṭṭhe]², dhanne maṃgalle sassirīe³ ṇaṃ tume⁴, devāṇuppie⁵, sumiṇe diṭṭhe, āroga-tuṭṭhi⁶-dihāṇya⁷-kallāṇa⁸-maṃgalla-kārae ṇaṃ tume, devi, sumiṇe diṭṭhe, attha⁹-lābho te, devāṇuppie, putta-lābho [te, devāṇuppie, rajja-lābho bhoga-lābho te devāṇuppie, sukkha¹¹-lābho te]¹⁰, devāṇuppie; evaṃ khalu tumāṃ, devāṇuppie, navaṇhaṃ¹² māsāṇaṃ bahu-paḍipunnāṇaṃ¹³ addh'-aṭṭhaṇaṇaṃ¹⁴ rāimpiyāṇaṃ¹⁵ viikkamāṇaṃ amhāṃ kula-keuṃ¹⁶ kula-divaṃ kula-pavvayaṃ kula-vaḍiṃsayāṃ kula-tilayaṃ¹⁷ kula-kitti-karaṃ kula-vittikaraṃ kula-ṇaṃdikaraṃ kula-jasakaraṃ kulā-dhāraṃ kula-pāyavaṃ kula-vivaddhaṇa-karaṃ sukumāla-pāṇi-pāyaṃ jāva dārayaṃ payāhisi. 27. se vi ya ṇaṃ dārae ummukka¹-bāla-bhāve vinnāya²-pariṇaya-mitte³ jovaṇagaṃ aṇuppatte sūre viरे vikkamte vitthiṇṇa⁴-vipula-bala-vāhaṇe rajja-vai⁵ rāyā bhavissai⁶. taṃ orāle ṇaṃ tume, devāṇuppie⁷, sumiṇe diṭṭhe jāva āroga-tuṭṭhi⁸-dihāṇ-kallāṇa-kārae ṇaṃ tume, devi, sumiṇe diṭṭhe „tti kaṭṭu bhujjo 2 aṇuvūhei⁹. 28. tae¹ ṇaṃ sā Dhāriṇī devī Seṇieṇaṃ rannā² evaṃ vuttā samāṇi haṭṭha-tuṭṭha-jāva-hiyayā karayala³-pariggahiyāṃsi jāva aṇjalim kaṭṭu evaṃ vayāsi⁴: 29. „evaṃ eyaṃ, devāṇuppiyā, taham eyaṃ, avitaham eyaṃ¹, asaṃdiddham eyaṃ, icchiyam eyaṃ, paḍicchiyaṃ² eyaṃ, [icchiyā⁴-paḍicchiyaṃ⁴ eyaṃ]³ sacce ṇaṃ esaṃ aṭṭhe, jaṃ tubbhe vayaha⁵ „tti⁶ kaṭṭu taṃ sumiṇaṃ⁷ paḍicchai 2 ttā Seṇieṇaṃ rannā⁸ abbhaṇunnāyā⁹ samāṇi nāṇā¹⁰-maṇi-kaṇa-ga-rayana-bhatti-cittāo bhaddāsanao abbhutṭheī¹¹, 2 ttā jeṇ'eva sae¹² sayaniṇṇe teṇ'eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā sayāṃsi sayaniṇṇaṃsi nisiyai¹³ 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi: 30. „mā me se uttame pahāṇe maṃgalle sumiṇe annehim¹ pāva-sumiṇehim² paḍihammihiti³ „tti⁴ kaṭṭu devaya-

25. 2) A aṭṭh°. 3) fehlt A. 4) B °ṇmi. 5) A °ṇu. 6) A °hāti C °ti B °ha 2. 7) AC °ti. 8) B °ṇnā°. 9) BC °raṇ° A °ṇi. 10) A °vi. 11) AB miu°.

26. 1) B sim°. 2) [] fehlt C. 3) A sasi°. 4) B tumāṃ. 5) A devi. 6) A °ṭṭhi. 7) A °hāu. 8) A °ṇe. 9) attha. 10) [] fehlt C. 11) A sokha. 12) AB °ṇhaṃ. 13) A °ṇann° B °ṇunn°. 14) A aṭṭh-addh°. 15) AC rāt°. 16) A pak°. 17) A °kaṃ.

27. 1) A °uka°. C umu°. 2) BC viṇṇ°. 3) A me°. 4) AB °ṇna. 5) A raya-vati B °vaim. 6) C °ti. 7) A devi. 8) A °ṭṭhi. 9) A °bā°.

28. 1) AC tate. 2) B °ṇnā. 3) AC °ta°. 4) AC °dā°.

29. 1) C iy°. 2) A °ijj°. 3) [] fehlt A. 4) C °ta. 5) AC °da°. 6) A ti. 7) A si°. 8) C °ṇn° B rāyā! 9) B ṇṇāyā C °ṇṇātā. 10) AB ṇāṇā. 11) C °ti. 12) sae fehlt AB. 12) C ṇi°. 13) AC °dā°.

30. 1) C aṇṇ°. 2) C °hi. 3) C °ṇm B °himmihi A °himsihi! 4) A ti.

gurujaṇa-sambuddhāhiṃ⁵ pasatthāhiṃ dhammiyāhiṃ kahāhiṃ su-
miṇa⁶-[jāgariyaṃ paḍi]jāgaramāṇi 2 viharai.⁶

31. tae¹ naṃ Seṇie rāyā paccūsa-kāla-samayamsi koḍumbiya-
purise saddāvei, 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi²: 32. „khippāṃ eva bho, devā-
nappiyā¹, bāhiriyaṃ² uvatthāṇa-sālaṃ ajja savisesaṃ paraṇa-rammaṃ
gaṃdhodaga³-sitta⁴-suiya-sammajjiṇvalittāṃ paṃca-vaṇṇa⁵-sarasa-su-
rabhi-mukka-puppha-puṃṇovayāra-kaliyaṃ kālāgaru⁶-pavara-kumdu-
rukka-turukka⁷-dhūva⁸-ḍajjhampta-maghamaghamta⁹-gaṃdh'-uddhu-
yābhiraṃamā¹⁰ sugaṃdha-vara-gaṃdhiyaṃ gaṃdhavattī - bhūyaṃ¹¹
kareha ya¹² kāraveha ya, evaṃ ānattiyaṃ paccappaṇaha⁴.

33. tae¹ naṃ te koḍumbiya¹-purisā Seṇieṇaṃ rannā evaṃ vuttā
samānā hatthā-tutthā *jāva* paccappaṇamti³. 34. tae¹ naṃ Seṇie
rāyā kallaṃ pāu-ppabhāyāe rāyaṇie, phull'-uppala-kamala-komaḷ'-
ummilliyammi² ahā³-paṃḍure pabhāe rattāsoga-pagāsa-kimsuya-su-
ya-muḥa³-gum'addha-baṇḍhujivaga-pārāvaya-calāṇa-nayaṇa-para-
huya-suratta-loyaṇa-jāsumaṇa⁵-kusuma-jaliya-jalaṇa-tavaṇṇija-kalasa-
himgulaya⁶-nigara⁷-rūvāirega-rehamta⁸-sassirīe divāgere ahakameṇa
uie⁹, tassa diṇakara-kara¹⁰-paramparoyār-āparaddhammi¹¹ aṃdhayāre,
bālātava¹²-kumkumeṇa khaiya vva¹² jīvaloe¹⁴, loyaṇa-visayaṇukāsa¹⁵.
vigasaṃta-visada-damsiyaṃmi loe, kamalāgara-saṃḍa-bohae¹⁶ utthi-
yaṃmi sūre, saḥassa-rassimmi diṇayare teyasā jalante sayaññiḍḍo¹⁷
utthi¹⁸, 2 ttā jeṇ'eva aṭṭaṇa-sālā, teṇ'eva uvāgacchai¹⁹, 2 ttā aṭṭaṇa-
sālaṃ aṇupavisai²⁰, aṇega-vāyāma-joga-vaggaṇa-vāmadana-malla-
jujja-karaṇehiṃ saṃte²¹ parissaṃte²² saya-pāga-saḥassa-pāgehiṃ su-
gaṃdha-vara-tella-m-ādiehiṃ²³ piṇaṇijjehiṃ diṇaṇijjehiṃ dappaṇijje-
hiṃ mayaññijjehiṃ²⁴ viṇhaṇijjehiṃ savv'-imbiya-gāya-palbhāyaṇijjehiṃ
abbhiṃgehiṃ²⁵ abbhimgie²⁶ samāne tella-cammamsi paḍipuppa²⁷.
pāpi-pāya-sukumāla-komala-talehiṃ purisehiṃ cheehiṃ dakkhehiṃ
paṭṭhehiṃ²⁸ kusalehiṃ meḥāvihiṃ niṇṇehiṃ²⁹ niṇṇa-sippovagaehiṃ³⁰
jiya-parissamehiṃ abbhamaṇa-parimaddaṇ'-uvvalaṇa³¹-karaṇa-guṇa-
nimmaḍhehiṃ aṭṭhi-suhāe tayā³²-suhāe roma-suhāe cauvviahāe saṃvā-
haṇāe³³ saṃvāhie³³ samāne' avagaya-parissame na' imde³⁴ aṭṭaṇa-

30. 5) CD °ba°. 6) A si°. 7) [] fehlt A. 8) C °ti.

31. 1) AC tate. 2) AC °dā°.

32. 1) A se kh. 2) AB vā°. 3) B °daka. 4) A se°. 5) A vanna.
6) B gu. 7) B °rak°. 8) A jīhava! 9) A °ghappaghe° C °ghe°. 10) C °utā°.
11) AC °tap. 12) fehlt BC.

33. 1) AC tate. 2) A °dumv° B °tu°.

34. 1) AC tate. 2) B °mmi. 3) D ha A ap°. 4) AB °hu°. 5) C °yaṇa.
6) A °lu°. 7) C ṇiy°. 8) A °mtta. 9) A °die C °dite. 10) fehlt AC.
11) BC pā°. 12) BC °pa. 13) A va. 14) B °ke. 15) A °yānat° C °nat.
16) A voh°. 17) °to. 18) AC °ti. 19) B °ach°. 20) AC °ti. 21) A °tte.
22) AB °isa°. 23) B āhiṃ. 24) A mad°. 25) C °bbha° A °gie°. 26) C
°bbha°. 27) AC °nno. 28) B °hi-ya C °him-ya. 29) nicht in A. 30) AC °te°,
31) B uba°. 32) AB °ya. 33) C °bā°. 34) A °di.

sālāo³⁵ paḍiṇikkhamai. 35. 2 ttā, jeṇ' eva majjana-ghare, teṇ' eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā majjana-gharam anupavisai, 2 ttā samatta¹-jālā-bhirāme vicitta-maṇi-rayana-kotṭima-tale ramanijje nāṇa²-maṇḍa-vamsi nāṇa-maṇi-rayana-bhatti-cittamsi nāṇa-piḍham³ suha-nisanne suhodaehim⁴ pupphodaehim gamphodaehim suddhodaehi ya pupo kallāṇa⁵-pavara-majjana-vihie majjie tattha kouya-saehim⁶ bahu-vihehim kallāṇa-pavara-majjanāvasāṇe⁷ pamhala-sukumāla-gamdhakāsāya-lūhiy'-amge abata-sumah'aggha-dūsa-rayana⁸-susamvūe sasurabhi-gosisa-camdanāṇulitta-gatte sui-mālā-vannaga⁹-vilevaṇe āviddhamāṇi-suvapne⁹ kappiya-hār'-addhahāra-tisaraya¹⁰-pālamba-palambamāṇa-kaḍi-sutta-sukaya¹¹-sohe piṇaddha¹²-gevejje¹³ amgulejjagataliy'-amgaya-laliya-kayābharane nāṇa-maṇi-kaḍaga-tuḍiya-thaṇbhiyabhue ahiya-rūva-sassiri kumḍal'-ujjoviyāṇane maṇḍa-ditta-sirae hār'-otthaya-sukaya¹⁴-raiya¹⁵-vacche¹⁶ muddiyā-pimḡal'-amgulie¹⁷ pālamba-palambamāṇa-sukaya-pada-uttarijje nāṇa¹⁸-maṇi-kaṇaya-rayana-vimala-mah'ariha-niun'-oviya-misimisimta-viraiya-susiliṭṭha-visiṭṭha-laṭṭha-saṁṭhiya-pasattha-āviddha¹⁹-vira-valae kiṁ bahunā kappa-rukkhae ceva alamkiya²⁰-vibhūsie nar'imde²¹ sakoreṁṭa²²-malla-dāmeṇaṁ chatteṇaṁ dharijjamāṇeṇaṁ cau-cāmara-vāla²³-viiy'-amge maṁgala-jaya-sadda-kayāloe anega-gaṇanāyaga-damdanāyagarā'-isara-talavara-māḍambiya-koḍumbiya-maṁti-mahāmaṁti-gaṇagadovāriya-amacca-ceḍa-piḍhamaddha²⁴-nagara-nigama²⁵-seṭṭhi-seṇāvai-satthavāha-dūya-saṁdhivāla²⁶ saddhim samparivūde, dhavala-mahā-meha-niggae²⁷ viva gaha-gaṇa-dippamta-rikkha-tārā-gaṇāṇa majjhe, sasi vva piya-damsaṇe, naravaḥ majjana-gharāo paḍiṇikkhamai, 36. 2 ttā, jeṇ' eva bāhiriyā¹ uvatṭhāṇa-sālā, teṇ' eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā saya²-sihāsaṇa-vara-gae³ puratṭhābhimuhe sannisanne⁴. 37. tae¹ ṇaṁ se Seṇie rāyā appaṇo adūra-sāmaṇṭe uttara-puratṭhime disibhāe² atṭha bhaddasaṇāṁ seya-vattha-paccatthuyāṁ³ siddh'atthamangalovayāra-kaya⁴-saṁtikammāṁ⁵ rayāvei⁶, 2 ttā nāṇa⁷-maṇi-rayana-maṇḍiyam ahiya-pecchanijja⁸-rūvaṁ⁸ mah'aggha-vara-paṭṭaṇ'-uggayam saṇha-bahu¹⁰-bhatti-saya-citta-tṭhāṇaṁ¹¹ ihāmiya-usabhaturaya-nara-magara-vihaga-vāla¹²-kiṇnara¹³-ruru¹⁴-sarabha-camara-kumjara-vaṇalaya-paumalaya-bhatti-cittam sukhaciya-vara-kaṇaya-desabhāgaṁ abbhimṭariyam javaniyam amchāvei¹⁴, 2 ttā attharaya-mauya-masūra-otthaiyam dhavala-vattha-paccatthuyam¹⁵ visiṭṭham

34. 35) C °to.

35. 1) A °mm°. 2) A nā°. 3) ABC ṇh°. 4) A °ge°. 5) °ga nicht in BC. 6) C °te°. 7) C °na. 8) C rat°. 9) A °nne. 10) A °rai. 11) B kaya. 12) C paṇi°. 13) B °vi°. 14) A °ta. 15) A °raia. 16) B °ocho. 17) A hat erst das Compositum pālamba°. 18) A nāṇa. 19) A °idha. 20) BC suai° C °ta. 21) B °di. 22) B raṁta. 23) B bā°. 24) A °mada. 25) A ṇig°. 26) A bā°. 27) C °te. 28) A °ti.

36. 1) AB vā°. 2) nicht in BC. 3) AC °te. 4) B °mni° A °ane!

37. 1) AC tate. 2) AC °ge. 3) A °ath° C °tim. 4) AC °ta. 5) C °mm°. 6) A °vai C °ti. 7) ABC nāṇa. 8) A °ve. 9) B piech°. 10) A vahu. 11) A ṭhā°. 12) ga nicht in A. 13) B kiṇṇ° C mun°. 14) AB amceh°. 15) A °athu°.

amga-suha-phāsayaṃ sumāyāṃ¹⁶ Dhārinīe devīe bhaddāsanaṃ
 rayāveī, 2 ttā koḍumbiya¹⁷-purise saddāveī¹⁸, 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi¹⁹.
 38. „khippāṃ eva, bho devānuppiyā, atth'-amga-mahānimitta-sutt'-
 attha-pāḍhae viviha-sattha-kusale sumiṇa¹-pāḍhae saddāveha 2 eyaṃ²
 ānattiyaṃ khippāṃ eva paccappinaha³. tae⁴ ṇaṃ te koḍumbiya⁵-
 purisā Seniyaṇaṃ rannā evaṃ vuttā samāṇā haṭṭha jāva hiyaṃ
 karayala-pariggahiyāṃ dasa-nahaṃ⁶ sirasā vattaṃ matthaṃ aṃjalim
 kaṭṭu „evaṃ devo taha“ tti ānāe viṇaṇaṃ vayanāṃ paḍisunēmti.
 39. Seniyassa ranno¹ aṃtiyāo paḍinikkhamāṃti, 2 ttā Rāyagihassa
 nagarassa majjhaṃ majjheṇaṃ, jeṇ' eva suviṇa²-pāḍhaga-gihāni,
 teṇ' eva uvāgacchāṃti, 2 ttā sumiṇa²-pāḍhae saddāveṃti. 40. tae¹
 ṇaṃ te sumiṇa²-pāḍhagā Seniyassa ranno³ koḍumbiya-purisehim
 saddāviyā samāṇā haṭṭhā 2 jāva hiyaṃ nḥāyā⁴ kaya-bali⁵-kammā
 jāva pāyacchittā appa-mah'-agghābharaṇaṃkiya-sarirā hariyā-
 liya-siddh'atthaya-kaya⁶-muddhāṇā saehim⁷ 2 gehēhinto paḍinikkha-
 māṃti, 2 ttā Rāyagihassa nagarassa⁸ majjhaṃ majjheṇaṃ, jeṇ' eva
 Seniyassa bhavaṇa-vaḍḍisaṃ⁹-duvāre, teṇ' eva uvāgacchāṃti,
 41. 2 ttā egao¹ milāyāṃti², 2 ttā Seniyassa ranno³ bhavaṇa-vaḍḍi-
 saṃ-duvāre ṇaṃ aṇupavisāṃti, jeṇ' eva bāhiriṇā⁴ uvatthāṇa-sālā,
 jeṇ' eva Senie rāyā, teṇ' eva uvāgacchāṃti, 2 ttā Seniyaṃ⁵ rāyaṃ
 vijāṇaṃ vaddhāveṃti. 42. Seniyaṇaṃ rannā acciya-vandiya-māniya-
 pūiya¹-sakkāriya-sammāniyā samāṇā patteyaṃ 2 puvva-nnathesu²
 bhaddāsanesu nisiyaṃti³. 43. tae¹ ṇaṃ Senie rāyā javaniy'-aṃta-
 riyāṃ Dhārinī² devim³ ṭhavei⁴, 2 ttā puppha-phala-paḍipunṇa⁵-
 hatthe pareṇaṃ viṇaṇaṃ te sumiṇa-pāḍhae evaṃ vayāsi⁶: 44. „evaṃ
 khalu, devānuppiyā, Dhārinī devī aṇṇa tamsi tārisagampi sayanijjamsi
 jāva mahāsuniṇaṃ² pāsittā ṇaṃ paḍibuddhā. 45. taṃ eyassa
 ṇaṃ, devānuppiyā, ōrālassa¹ jāva sassiriyassa mahāsuniṇassa² ke,
 manne³, kallāṇe phala-vitti-visese bhavissai?⁴ tae⁵ ṇaṃ te sumiṇa-
 pāḍhagā Seniyassa ranno⁶ aṃtie eyaṃ atthāṃ soccā⁷ nisamma⁸
 haṭṭha jāva hiyaṃ taṃ sumiṇaṃ sammāṃ oḍḍhāṃti, 2 ttā ihaṃ
 aṇupavisāṃti, 2 ttā annamannaṇaṃ⁹ saddhim saṃplāveṃti¹⁰. 46. tassa
 sumiṇassa laddh'-atthā gahiy'-atthā pucchiy'-atthā viṇicchiy'-atthā,
 ahigay'-atthā. Seniyassa ranno purao sumiṇa-satthāim uccāremāṇā

37. 16) nicht in C. 17) B °ṇu°. 18) C °ti. 19) AC °dā°.

38. 1) A si°. 2) C et°. 3) A °api°. 4) AC tate. 5) B °ṇu°. 6) ABC
 ṇa°.

7) B °na°.

39. 1) C °ṇṇo. 2) A sim° B suv°.

40. 1) AC tate. 2) A sim°. 3) C °ṇṇo. 4) ABC ṇh° C °tā. 5) A va°.

6) C kata. 7) AC sat°. 8) fehlt AB C ṇ°. 9) C °de°.

41. 1) A egatao. 2) C mileṃ°. 3) BC °ṇṇo. 4) AB vāh°. 5) AB °ya.

42. 1) CA pūt°. 2) A na°. 3) B °si°.

43. 1) AC tate. 2) BC °ra° C °ṇi A °ṇi. 3) A vi. 4) C °ti. 5) A °nn°.

6) AC °dā°.

44. 1) A °ya°. 2) A si°.

45. 1) B ur°. 2) A °si°. 3) B °ṇṇe. 4) AC °ti. 5) AC tate. 6) BC ṇṇo.

7) B su°. 8) C °ṇṇa. 9) BC aṇṇamaṇṇ°. 10) B °li° A °lāvimti.

46. 1) A abhi°.

2 evaṃ vayāsi². „evaṃ khalu amhaṃ, sāmī, sumiṇa-satthaṃsi bāyālisam³ sumiṇā; tīsam mahāsumiṇā, bāvattariṃ⁴ savva-sumiṇā diṭṭhā; tattha naṃ, sāmī, arahanta-māyaro vā cakkavaṭṭi-māyaro⁵ vā, arahantaṃsi vā cakkavaṭṭiṃsi vā gabbhaṃ vakkamaṇaṃsi, eesiṃ tīsa mahā-sumiṇaṃ⁶ ime coddasa⁷ mahāsumiṇe⁶ pāsittā naṃ paḍibujjhamti. 47. taṃ jahā:

gaya-vasaha-siha abhiseya
dāma-sasi-dipayaraṃ jhayaṃ² kumbhaṃ |
paumasara sāgaravimāṇa
bhavaṇa rayana¹uccaya sihiṃ ca. ||

48. vāsudeva-māyaro¹ vāsudevaṃsi gabbhaṃ vakkamaṇaṃsi eesiṃ cauddasaṇhaṃ² mahāsumiṇaṃ³ annayare⁴ satta mahāsumiṇe pāsittā naṃ paḍibujjhamti. 49. baladeva-māyaro¹ baladevaṃsi gabbhaṃ vakkamaṇaṃsi eesiṃ coddasaṇhaṃ² mahāsumiṇaṃ annatare³ cattāri mahāsumiṇe pāsittā naṃ paḍibujjhamti. 50. maṇḍaliya-māyaro maṇḍaliyaṃsi gabbhaṃ vakkamaṇaṃsi, eesiṃ coddasaṇhaṃ¹ mahāsumiṇaṃ annayaraṃ² egam³ mahāsumiṇaṃ pāsittā naṃ paḍibujjhamti. 51. ime ya sāmī, Dhāriṇie devie ege mahāsumiṇe diṭṭhe; taṃ orāle naṃ, sāmī, Dhāriṇie sumiṇe diṭṭhe *jāva* āroga-tuṭṭhi-dihāu-kallāna-maṅgala¹-kārae naṃ, sāmī, Dhāriṇie devie sumiṇe diṭṭhe, attha-lābho, sāmī, sukkha-lābho, sāmī, bhoga-lābho, sāmī, putta-lābho rajja-lābho evaṃ khalu, sāmī, Dhāriṇi devī navaṇhaṃ² māsāṇaṃ paḍipunaṇaṃ³ *jāva* dāragaṃ⁴ payāhi⁵. 52. se vi ya naṃ dārae ummukka-bāla-bhāve vinnāya¹-pariṇaya-mette² jovva-nagam aṇuppatte sūre vīre vikkamte vitthiṇṇa³. vipula-bala-vāhaṇe rajja-vai⁴ rāyā bhavissai⁵, aṇagāre vā bhāviy¹-appā. 53. taṃ orāle¹ naṃ sāmī Dhāriṇie devie sumiṇe diṭṭhe *jāva* āroga-tuṭṭhi *jāva* diṭṭhe „tti² kaṭṭu bhujjo 2 aṇubūhamti³. 54. tae¹ naṃ Senie rāyā tesuṃ² sumiṇa³-pāḍhagāṇaṃ aṃtie eyaṃ aṭṭhaṃ soccā nisamma haṭṭha *jāva* hiya⁴ karayala *jāva* evaṃ vayāsi⁵. 55. „evaṃ eyaṃ devaṇuppiyā, *jāva* jaṇṇaṃ tubbhe vayaha² tti kaṭṭu taṃ sumiṇaṃ sammam paḍicchai³, te sumiṇa⁴-pāḍhae viuleṇaṃ asana-pāṇa-khāma⁵-sāmeṇaṃ⁶ vattha-gaṇḍha-mallālamkāreṇa⁷ ya sakkārei⁸ sam-mānei⁶, 2 ttā viulaṃ jīviyārihaṃ pii-dāṇaṃ⁹ dalayai⁸, 2 ttā paḍivi-sajjei¹⁰.

46. 2) AC °dā°. 3) B vā°. 4) CA °ri. 5) A °ta°. 6) A si°. 7) B cau°.

47. 1) A °bha. 2) A jh°.

48. 1) C māt°. 2) A co°. 3) A °si°. 4) AB °ta° BC °nn°.

49. 1) AC °ta°. 2) B cau°. 3) BC °nn°.

50. 1) B cau°. 2) AB °tar° B °nn°. 3) nicht in AB.

51. 1) C °lla°. 2) A °nnā°. 3) B °yap. 4) A °hisi B °hi C hi|se.

Text nach D.

52. 1) C °ata. 2) B mi°. 3) BC °cehi°. 4) AC °ti. 5) C °ti.

53. 1) B ur°. 2) A ti. 3) C °vūhe°.

54. 1) AC tate. 2) A °sum. 3) A sim° B suv°. 4) C °taye! 5) AC °dāsi.

55. 1) A °nn°. 2) AC °dā°. 3) AC °ti. 4) B suv°. 5) C °di°. 6) C °āti°! 7) C °ṇam. 8) AC °ti. 9) AC °ti°. 10) C °ti.

56. tae¹ ṇaṃ Senie² rāyā sihāsaṇāo³ abbhutṭhe⁴, 2 ttā jeṇ'eva Dhāriṇi devī, teṇ'eva uvāgacchai⁵, 2 ttā Dhāriṇi⁶ devim⁷ evaṃ vayāsi⁸. 57. „evaṃ khalu, devānuppie. sumiṇa-satthamsi bāyāli-saṃ¹ mahāsumiṇā jāva bhujjo 2 aṇuvūhai². 58. tae¹ ṇaṃ Dhāriṇi devī Seniyassa ranno² aṃtie eyam³ aṭṭham soccā nisamma haṭṭha jāva hiyayā taṃ sumiṇaṃ [sammaṃ]⁴ paḍicchai⁵, 2 ttā jeṇ'eva sae vāsa-ghare, teṇ'eva uvāgacchai⁵, 2 ttā ṇhāyā⁶ kaya⁷-bali-kammā⁸ jāva vipulāim⁹ viharai¹⁰.

59. tae¹ ṇaṃ tise Dhāriṇie devīe dosu māsesu vīkkamtesu² taie³ māse vaṭṭamāṇe, tassa gabbhassa dohala-kāla-samayamsi ayam eyārūve akāla-mehesu dohale pāubbhavittā. 60. „dhannāo¹ ṇaṃ tāo ammayāo², sampunṇāo³ ṇaṃ tāo ammayāo³, kay'atthāo ṇaṃ tāo, kaya-punṇāo³ kaya-lakkhaṇāo kaya-vihāvo, suladdhe ṇaṃ⁴ tāsīm mānussae jamma⁵-jīviya-phale, 61. jāo ṇaṃ mehesu abbhugaesū¹ abbhujjaesū² abbhunnaesū³ abbhutṭhiesu sagajjiesu⁴ saṇijju-esu⁵ saphusiesu⁶ sathaniesu dhatta⁷-dhoya⁸-ruppa-paṭṭa-aṃka-saṃkha-camda-sāli-piṭṭha-rāsi-samappabhesu ciura⁹-hariyāla-bheya-campaga-saṇa-korimṭa¹⁰-sarisa-va-paumaraya-samappabhesu lakkhā-rasa-sarasa-ratta-kimsuya¹¹-jāsumāṇa¹²-ratta-baṇḍhujivaga-jāi¹³-himguliya¹⁴-sarasa-kumkuma-urabbha-sasa-ruhira-impdagovaga-samappabhesu barahiṇa¹⁵-nila-guliya¹⁶-suga-cāsa-piccha-bhimga-pattasāsaga¹⁷-nil'uppala-niyara-nava¹⁸-sirisa-kusuma-nava¹⁹-saddala-samappabhesu, jacc'-aṃjaṇa-bhimga-bheya-riṭṭhaya-bhamarāvali-gavala²⁰-guliya-kajjala-samappabhesu phuraṃta-vijjuya²¹-sagajjiesu vāyavasa-vipula-gagaṇa-cavala-parisakkiresu nimmala-vara-vāri-dhārā-payaliya-payamḍa-mārūya²²-samāhaya-samottharaṃta-uvaruvarituriya-vāsaṃ pavāsiesuṃ, dhārā-pahakara-nivāya-nivvāviyya-meṇi²³. tale hariya-ṇaṇa-kamcue, pallaviya pāyava-ṇaṇesu, 62. valli-viyāṇesu pasariesuṃ¹, unnaesu² sobhaggaṃ uvagaesu³, Vebbhāra-giri-ppavāya⁴-taḍa-kaḍaga-vimukkesu ujjharesu⁵, turiya⁶. pahāviya-paloṭṭa-phenḍa-ulam sakalusam jalāṃ vahamṭisu giri-naṭisuṃ⁷, sajj-'ajjupa-nivakudaya-kamḍala-silimḍha⁸-kaliesu uvavaṇesu, meha-rasiya-haṭṭha-

56. 1) A tate. 2) C se Se°. 3) C °to. 4) AC °ti. 5) B °achai. 6) AB ṇi! C ṇie. Text nach D. 7) A °vi BC °vie. Text nach D. 8) B °si AC °dā°.

57. 1) A vā°. 2) C °ti.

58. 1) AC tate. 2) BC °ṇṇo. 3) C et°. 4) nicht in C. 5) AC °ti. 6) C °tā. 7) C °ta. 8) A va°. 9) A °ti C °tim. 10) AC °ti.

59. 1) AC tate. 2) AC vit°. 3) AC tat°.

60. 1) B °aṇā° C °ṇṇ. 2) A ama°. 3) A °nn°. 4) ṇaṃ nicht in A. 5) A °mmme.

61) 1) A °te°. 2) B °utthue°. 3) B °ṇṇ° A °te°. 4) AC °te°. 5) C °te°. 6) A °su! 7) fehlt B. 8) A dhātā! B dhotta CD dhota E = Text. 9) B cik°. 10) A °ra° C °re°. 11) A ke°. 12) A °ṇā. 13) AC °ti B °i. 14) A °lu°. 15) AB va°. 16) A °ā. 17) AD sām° pāthāmtara des Comm. 18) BC ṇ°. 19) ABC ṇ°. 20) B gab°. 21) AC °ta. 22) C °ta. 23) C miyaṇi.

62. 1) C °u. 2) B °ṇṇ° C °te°. 3) C °te° A °m. 4) BC pa° C °ta. 5) B °m. 6) C °ta. 7) C °di°. 8) AC °iddha B °pddha.

tuttha-cetthiya⁹ - harisa-vasa-pamukka-kamtha-kekā-ravam muyamtesu¹⁰ barahinesum ud¹¹-vasa-maya-janiya-taruṇa-sahacariya-panaccio-sum¹²; 63. nava-surabhi-silimpha¹ - kumdaya² - kamdala - kalamba-gampha-ddhanim muyamtesu³ uvavanesu, parahuya-ruya-ribhita-samkulesu⁴ uddāṃta⁵ - ratta-imdagovaya⁶ - thovaya⁷ - kārūṇa⁸ - vilaviesum⁹ oṇaya - taṇa¹⁰ - mamdiesum¹¹ daddura¹² - payampiesum sampimdiya-dariya - bhamara - mahukari¹³ - pahakara - parilimta¹⁴ - matta-chappaya-kusumāsava - lola - madhura - gumjanta - desabhāesu¹⁵ uvavanesum, 64. parijjhāmiya¹ - camda - sūra - gaha - gaṇa-panattha² - nakkhatta-tārā-gaṇa³ - pahe imdāha - baddha - cimdhapaṭṭamsi⁴ aṇbara-tale uddiṇa⁵ - balāga-pamti-sobhamta-meha-vamde⁶, kārampaga-cakkavāya-kalaham-sa-ussuya-kare sampatte pāusammi kāle, 65. ṇhāyo¹ kaya-bali-kam-māo kouya-mamgala-pāyacchittāo², kim te³, vara-pāya-patta-neura-maṇi - mehala⁴ - hāra - raiya⁵ - uciya⁶ - kaḍaga-khaḍuya⁷ - vicitta-vara-va-laya-thambhiya-bhuyāo kumḍala-ujjoviyāṇaṇāo⁸ rayāṇa-bhūsiy' - amgio nāsā-nisāsa-vāya-vojham⁹ cakkhu-haram vaṇṇa¹⁰ - pharisa-samjuttam hayalālā - pelavāireyam¹¹ dhavala - kaṇaya - khaciy' - amta¹² - kammam¹³ āgāsa-phaliha¹⁴ - sarisa-ppabham¹⁵ aṇsuyam pavara-parihiyāo dugūla¹⁶ - sukumāla - uttarijjāo savvūya-surabhi-kusuma-pavara-malla¹⁷ - sobhiya¹⁸ - sirāo kālāgaru - dhūva - dhūviyāo Sirī - samāṇa - vesāo seya-naya¹⁹ - gamdhahatthi-rayanam durūḍhāo samāṇo sakoreṇṭa-malla-dāmeṇam chattenam dharijjamāneṇam camdappabha-vaira-veruliya-vimala - damḍa - samkha - kumda - daga - raya²⁰ - amaya - mahiya-phena-pumja - samnigāsa²¹ - cau-camara - vāla-vijiy²² - amgio, Seṇeṇam rannā saddhim hatthi - khamdha - vara - gaṇam²³ piṭṭhao 2 samapugaccha-māṇo, cāuramgiṇe²⁴ seṇāe mahayā²⁵ hayāṇeṇam gayāṇeṇam²⁶ rahāṇeṇam pāyattāṇeṇam savv'iddhie²⁷ savva-juie jāva nigghosa-nāiya²⁸ - ravenam Rāyagiham nagaram simghāḍaga-tiya²⁹ - caukka³⁰ - caccara - caumuha - mahāpahesu āsitta³¹ - sitta - suiya³² - sammajjiqvali-ttam³³ jāva sugampha-vara-gamdhiyam gamdhavatti-bhūyam³⁴ avaloemāṇo 2 nāgara-janeṇam abhinamdiijamāṇo³⁵ guccha - laya³⁶.

62. 9) ABC ci°. 10) C °m. 11) A uda B udu C udu. Text nach D. 12) A °te°.

63. 1) A °bha. 2) AC kumḍ°. 3) C °m va A °tesu va°. 4) C m. 5) A °ddāyatta B °ddhāitta C °ddāitta D °ddāitta. Text nach E, F, Comm. 6) ya fehlt C. 7) A °tta C °ta 8) A °nna. 9) AC °te°. 10) C ti°. 11) C °tesu. 12) A dadu° B daddhu° C daddara. 13) C mahuy°. 14) A °tta. 15) A °su! C °m.

64. 1) C °jjhā° D °risā° *pāthāmtara des Comm.* 2) B °tta. 3) AB tārāg° DE tārāga-p°. 4) A °ddh° C °mmi. 5) A °dd°. 6) B ba°.

65. 1) C °tao. 2) B °achi°. 3) A °tte. 4) A °lā. 5) A rat°. 6) C °ta. 7) CD khadḍa°. 8) A °jioi°. 9) BD bo° AC vo°. 10) A °nna. 11) A peyāi°. 12) C attā. 13) A °mm°. 14) A °ya. 15) A °ah°. 16) A °galla B °gulla. Text nach CD. 17) A °ala. 18) C °ta. 19) D °yam. 20) ya nicht in A. 21) A sani°. 22) C °t. 23) C °te°. 24) B ca°. 25) C °ta. 26) A °ṇie°. 27) A °addhie. 28) BC nād° C °ta. 29) A °ga. 30) fehlt A. 31) A °ta C °ttā. 32) B suc° C sut°. 33) C °tov°. 34) C °tam. 35) A °iyam°. 36) A °ā.

rukka - gumma - valli - gucchocchāyam³⁷ surammaṃ Vebbhāra³⁸ - giri-
kaḍaga - pāya - mūlaṃ savva³⁹ samantā oloemāṇo āhimḍemāṇo⁴⁰
dohalaṃ viṇiṇṭi⁴¹. 66. taṃ jai ṇaṃ aham avi mehesu abbhuggaesu¹
jāva dohalaṃ² viṇijjāmi. 67. tae ṇaṃ sā Dhāriṇī devī taṃsi do-
halaṃsi aviṇijjamāṇaṃsi asaṃpatta-dohalā asaṃpuṇṇa¹-dohalā asaṃ-
māṇiya - dohalā sukkā bhukkhā nimaṃsā² oluggā³ olugga⁴ - sarirā
panaila - dubbalā kilamṭā omamthiya - vayaṇa - nayaṇa - kamalā paṃ-
ḍuiya - muhi karayala - maliya vva campaga - mālā nitteyā dīna - vivaṇṇa -
vayaṇa - jahocciya - puppha⁵ - gaṃdha - mallālamkāra hāraṃ aṇabhilasamā-
ṇi kiḍḍā⁶ - ramaṇa - kiriyaṃ parihāvemāṇi dīṇā dummaṇā nirāṇaṃdā
bhūmi - gaya - ditṭhiyā⁷ ohaya - muṇa - saṃkappā *jāva* jhiyāi⁸. 68. tae¹
ṇaṃ tise Dhāriṇie² devie aṃga - paḍiyāriyāo abbhāṃtariyāo dāsa-
cediō³ Dhāriṇim⁴ devim⁴ oluggaṃ⁵ *jāva* jhiyāyamāṇim⁶ pāsanti⁷,
2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi⁸: „ki ṇaṃ⁹ tume, devāṇuppie, oluggā¹⁰ olugga¹⁰.
sarirā *jāva* jhiyāyasi?“ 69. tae¹ ṇaṃ sā Dhāriṇī devī tāhi² ya³
aṃga - paḍiyāriyāhim⁴ abbhāṃtariyāhim⁵ dāsa - cediḥim evaṃ vuttā
samāṇi⁶ no⁷ ādhāi⁸ no⁷ pariyaṇāi⁸, aṇādhāyamāṇi apariyaṇamāṇi⁹
tusiṇiyā⁰ saṃciṭṭhai¹¹. 70. tae¹ ṇaṃ tāo aṃga - paḍiyāriyāo abbhāṃ-
tariyāo Dhāriṇim² devim² doccaṃ pi taccam² pi evaṃ vayāsi: „kiṇ
ṇaṃ³ tumam, devāṇuppie, oluggā⁴ olugga⁴ - sarirā *jāva* jhiyāyasi?“⁵
71. tae¹ ṇaṃ sā Dhāriṇī devī tāhim aṃga - paḍiyāriyāhim abbhāṃtari-
yāhim² dāsa - cediyaḥim doccaṃ pi taccam² pi evaṃ vuttā samāṇi
no³ ādhāi⁴, no³ pariyaṇāi⁵, aṇādhāyamāṇi apariyaṇamāṇi⁶ tusiṇiyā
saṃciṭṭhai⁷. 72. tae¹ ṇaṃ tāo aṃga - paḍiyāriyāo dāsa - cediyaḥim
Dhāriṇie devie aṇādhāijjamāṇo² aparijāṇijjamāṇo tah' eva saṃ-
bhāṃtāo samāṇo Dhāriṇie devie aṃtiyāo paḍiṇikkhamamti, 2 ttā,
jeṇ' eva Senie rāyā, teṇ' eva uvāgacchamti, 2 ttā karayala³ - pari-
ggahiyam *jāva* kaṭṭu jaenaṃ vijaenaṃ vaddhāvemti⁴, 2 ttā evaṃ
vayāsi⁵: 73. „evaṃ khalu, sāmī, kiṃ pi aṇṇa Dhāriṇī devī oluggā¹
olugga¹ - sarirā *jāva* aṭṭa - jhāṇovagayā² jhiyāyāi³“ 74. tae¹ ṇaṃ

65. 37) AD °cha°. 38) A °ebhā°. 39) C °to. 40) BD °dam°. 41) A °niyam°.

66. 1) fehlt C. 2) C do°.

67. 1) C °nna. 2) ABC ṇi°. 3) fehlt A; D ola°. 4) AD ola°. 5) ABD °ṣpa C °ṣpha! 6) A kriḍā (sic). 7) B °iyā. 8) ABCD jjh° C °ti.

68. 1) C tate. 2) A °ni. 3) A °diyā°. 4) A °i. 5) A °laggā BC °la°. Text nach D. 6) AB °jjh° A °ni. 7) C °sati B °sai. 8) C °dā°. 9) A kinam D kiṇ°. 10) AC °la°. 11) A jjh°.

69. 1) C tate. 2) C °him. 3) fehlt B; C a. 4) BC °cār° A °hi. 5) A °hi. 6) C fügt ein: A tāo cediyaḥ. 7) BC ṇo. 8) AC °ti. 9) B °yāya°. 10) C °ni°. 11) AC ti.

70. 1) AC tate. 2) B °raṇ° A °ni. 3) A kinam B kiṃ ṇaṃ C kinn°. 4) C °la. 5) A jjh°.

71. 1) A tate. 2) fehlt B. 3) C ṇo. 4) AC °ti. 5) AC °ti B °ṇai. 6) AB °yāya°. 7) AC °ti.

72. 1) AC tate. 2) A °tti° C °ti°. 3) AB °t°. 4) B °vi°. 5) AC °dā°.

73. 1) C °la°. 2) C °tā. 3) AC °ti B °iyāi.

74. 1) AC tate.

Senie² rāyā tāsīm amga-paḍiyāriyaṇaṃ amtie eyam³ aṭṭhaṃ soccā nisamma tah' eva sambhamte samāne sigghaṃ turiyaṃ cavalaṃ ceiyaṃ⁴ jeṇ'eva Dhāriṇi devī, teṇ'eva uvāgacchai 2 ttā Dhāriṇi devīm oluggaṃ olugga-sariraṃ jāva aṭṭa-jjhāṇovagayaṃ,⁵ jhiyāyamaṇiṃ⁶ pāsai⁷, 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi⁸: 75. „kiṇṇaṃ¹ tumam², devānuppie, oluggā olugga-sarirā jāva aṭṭa-jjhāṇovagayā jhiyāyasi³?“ tae⁴ ṇaṃ sā Dhāriṇi devī Senieṇaṃ rannā⁵ evaṃ vuttā samāṇi no ādhāi⁶, no pariyaṇai⁷, tusiṇiyā samciṭṭhai⁸. 76. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Senie rāyā Dhāriṇi² devīm³ doccaṃ pi taccam pi evaṃ vayāsi⁴: „kiṇṇaṃ⁵ tumam, devānuppie, oluggā⁶ jāva jhiyāyasi⁷?“ tae⁸ ṇaṃ sā Dhāriṇi devī Senieṇaṃ rannā doccaṃ pi taccam pi evaṃ vuttā samāṇi no⁸ ādhāi⁹, no⁸ pariyaṇai⁹, tusiṇiyā samciṭṭhai⁰. 77. tae¹ ṇaṃ Senie³ rāyā Dhāriṇi devīm savaha-sāviyaṃ karei³, 2 ttā⁴ evaṃ vayāsi⁵: „kiṇṇaṃ⁶, devānuppie, aham eyassa aṭṭhassa aṇarihe savanayāe? tā⁷ ṇaṃ tumam mamaṃ ayam-eyārūvaṃ⁸ maṇo-māṇasiyaṃ dukkhaṃ rahassī-karei⁹.“ 78. tae¹ ṇaṃ sā Dhāriṇi devī Senieṇaṃ rannā² savaha-sāviyā samāṇi Seniyaṃ rāyaṃ evaṃ vayāsi³: „evaṃ khalu, sāmī, mama tassa orālassa jāva mahāsumiṇassa⁴ tiṇhaṃ⁵ māsāṇaṃ bahupaḍipunnāṇaṃ⁶ ayam eyārūve akāla-mehesu dohale pāubbhūte⁷: dhannāo ṇaṃ tāo ammayāo, kay'atthāo ṇaṃ tāo ammayāo⁸ jāva Vebbhāra giri-pāya-mūlam āhimḍamaṇi dohalam¹³ viṇiṇti. taṃ jai ṇaṃ aham avi jāva dohalam viṇiṇjāmi, tae⁹ ṇaṃ aham¹⁰, sāmī, ayam-eyārūvaṃsi akāla-dohalaṃsi aviṇiṇjamaṇaṃsi oluggā¹¹ jāva aṭṭa-jjhāṇovagayā jhiyāmi¹².“ 79. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Senie rāyā Dhāriṇi devie amtie eyam aṭṭhaṃ soccā nisamma Dhāriṇi devīm evaṃ vayāsi²: „mā ṇaṃ tumam, devānuppie, oluggā³ jāva jhiyāhi⁴. ahaṇ ṇaṃ⁵ tahā karissāmi|jahā ṇaṃ tubbhaṃ ayam⁶-eyārūvassa akāla-dohalassa maṇoraha-sampatti bhavissai⁷“ tti⁷ kaṭṭu Dhāriṇi⁸ devīm⁸ iṭṭhāhiṃ kaṃtāhiṃ⁹ maṇunnāhiṃ¹⁰ maṇamāhiṃ vaggūhiṃ¹¹ samāsāsei¹², 2 ttā, 80. jeṇ'eva bāhiriyā¹

74. 2) C se S^o. 3) C et^o. 4) $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ B \end{Bmatrix}$ dahinter: pahārittha } gamaṇāe! C = B
pahāriccha }

tae ṇaṃ Senie rāyā, cf. Comm. 5) AB jhā^o. 6) AB jjh^o. 7) C ōti. 8) AC ōdā^o.

75. 1) A ōm nn^o. 2) A ōme. 3) A jjh^o. 4) AC ōte. 5) B ōṇṇa. 6) B ōyai. 7) B ōṇai C ōnai. 8) AC ōti.

76. 1) AC ōte. 2) ABC ōṇi. Text nach D. 3) AB ōi C ōim. Text nach D. 4) AC ōdā^o. 5) A ōm nn^o 6) ABC ōla^o. 7) A jjh^o. 8) ABC no. 9) AC ōti. 10) C ōti.

77. 1) AC ōte. 2) C se Se^o. 3) C ōti. 4) A fügt hier die Erklärung des Comm. verderbt ein. 5) A ōdā^o. 6) A ōm nn^o B ōm n^o C kin n^o. 7) C to. 8) C ōtā^o. 9) A ōhi.

78. 1) CA ōte. 2) BC ōṇṇa. 3) AC ōdā^o. 4) A si^o 5) B ōnh^o. 6) B ōnn^o. 7) A ōbbhāe. 8) AB ama^o. 9) AC ōte. 10) AB h^o. 11) ABC ōla^o. 12) A jjh^o DE ōyāyāmi.

79. 1) AC ōte. 2) AC ōdā^o. 3) ABC ōla^o. 4) A jjh^o. 5) C ōm ṇṇ^o. 6) C ōtam. 7) A ti. 8) ABC ōi D ōim. 9) A ōmtt^o. 10) B ōṇṇ^o. 11) A ōagū^o. 12) C ōti.

80. 1) A vah^o.

uvattḥāṇa-sālā, teṇām eva uvāgacchai², 2 ttā sihāsaṇa-vara-gae³ purattḥābbhimuḥe sannisanne⁴ Dhāriṇie devie eyaṃ akāla-dohalaṃ bahūhiṃ⁵ āehi⁶ ya uvāehi ya uppattiyāhi ya veṇaiyāhi⁷ ya kammiyāhi ya pāriṇāmiyāhi⁸ ya cauvvihāhiṃ⁹ buddhihiṃ¹⁰ apucimtemāṇe 2 tassa dohalassa āyaṃ vā uvāyaṃ vā ṭhiim vā¹¹ uppattiṃ vā avipdamāṇe ohaya-maṇa¹²-saṃkappe *jāva* jhiyāyai.¹³

81. tayāṇaṃtaraṃ¹ ca² Abhae³ kumāre⁴ kaya-bali⁵-kamme *jāva* savvālamkāra-vihūsie⁶ pāya-vamdae⁷ pahāretthā⁸ gamaṇāe. tae ṇaṃ se Abhae⁹ kumāre, jeṇ'eva Senie rāyā, teṇ'eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā Seniyaṃ rāyaṃ ohaya - maṇa¹⁰ - saṃkappaṃ *jāva* jhiyāyamāṇaṃ pāsai,¹¹ 2 ttā ayam eyārūve ajjhatthie [cintie patthie]¹² maṇogae¹³ saṃkappe samuppajjitthā:¹⁴ 82. „annayā mamaṃ Senie rāyā ejjamā-ṇaṃ pāsai,¹ 2 ttā āḍhāi¹ pariṇānai¹ sakkārei² sammānei¹² ālavai³ samlavai,⁴ āsaṇeṇaṃ⁵ uvaṇimaṃtei,¹ matthayaṃsi agghāti.⁶ iyaṇiṃ mamaṃ Senie rāyā no⁷ āḍhāi,¹ no⁸ pariṇānai,⁹ no⁸ sakkārei¹⁰, no¹¹ sammānei¹², no¹³ iṭṭhāhiṃ kamtāhiṃ piyāhiṃ maṇunnāhiṃ ṛālāhiṃ vaggūhiṃ ālavai samlavai¹, no addhāsaṇeṇaṃ uvaṇimaṃtei¹, no¹³ matthayaṃsi agghāyati¹⁴, kiṃ pi ohaya maṇa¹⁵-saṃkappe jhiyāyai.¹ taṃ bhaviyavvaṃ¹⁶ ettha kāraṇeṇaṃ. taṃ seyaṃ khalu me¹⁷ Seniyaṃ rāyaṃ eyaṃ aṭṭhaṃ pucchittae.“ 83. evaṃ saṃpehei, 2 ttā jeṇām eva Senie rāyā, teṇām eva uvāgacchai¹, karayala-pariggaḥiyaṃ sirasā vattaṃ matthae aṇjalim kaṭṭu jaenaṃ vijaṇaṃ vaddhāvei,² 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi:³ „tubbhe ṇaṃ, tāo, annayā mamaṃ ejjamāṇaṃ pāsittā āḍhāha pariṇāna⁴ *jāva* matthayaṃsi agghāyaha, āsaṇeṇaṃ⁵ uvaṇimaṃteha; iyaṇiṃ, tāo, tubbhe⁶ mamaṃ no āḍhāha *jāva* no āsaṇeṇaṃ uvaṇimaṃteha, kiṃ pi ohaya - maṇa⁷ - saṃkappā jhiyāyaha. taṃ bhaviyavvaṃ, tāo, ettha kāraṇeṇaṃ. tao tubbhe mama⁸ eyaṃ kāraṇaṃ agūhemāṇā⁹ asaṃkamāṇā aṇiṇhavamāṇā¹⁰ apa-cchāemāṇā,¹¹ jahābhūyaṃ¹² avitahaṃ asaṃdiddhaṃ eyaṃ¹³ aṭṭhaṃ āikkhaha. tae ṇaṃ haṃ¹⁴ tassa kāraṇassa aṃta-gamaṇaṃ gamissāmi.“ 84. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Senie rāyā Abhaeṇaṃ kumāreṇaṃ evaṃ vutte samāṇe Abhayaṃ kumāraṃ evaṃ vayāsi:² „evaṃ khalu, puttā, tava

80. 2) B °acha°. 3) A °te. 4) fehlt A, BC sannisanne. 5) A va°. 6) C °m. 7) A °ate° C °m. 8) AB pa°. 9) CE °hāe. 10) CE °hie. 11) A ṭṭh°. 12) A mā°. 13) A jjh° A °ti.

81. 1) A °dā. 2) fehlt AB, D dahinter ṇaṃ. 3) C °ya. 4) C dahinter ṇhāe D °te. 5) AB va°. 6) C °bhū°. 7) A °te. 8) BC °rittha AD pā°. 9) A °ye C °ya. 10) A mā°. 11) CA °ti. 12) [] fehlt A. 13) A māṇogate. 14) AB °ajj°.

82. 1) AC °ti. 2) C °ti. 3) B °vei AC °ti. 4) B °vei C °eti A °ti, Text nach D. 5) AC °ṇa. 6) B °yai C āgh°. 7) CB ṇo. 8) ABC ṇo. 9) B °ṇai C °neti. 10) C °ti. 11) AC ṇo. 12) A samā° AC °ti 13) AB ṇo. 14) A °āti ya B °āei C āgh°. 15) A mā°. 16) schiebt ein ṇaṃ. 17) C mama.

83. 1) B °achai. 2) B °tti! C °ti. 3) AC °dā° C °si. 4) B °ṇā° AC °jā°. 5) AB °ṇa. 6) A tuijhe. 7) A mā°. 8) B °m. 9) B °ṇe. 10) B °nh°. 11) BC °yam°. 12) AC °taṃ. 13) C et°. 14) D ah°.

84. 1) AC °te. 2) A °dā°.

culla-māyāe Dhāriṇie devie tassa gabbhassa dosu māsasu aikkam-tesu³, taiya-māse vaṭṭamāṇe dohala-kāla-samayamsi ayam eyārdve dohale pāubbhavitthā: „dhannāo naṃ tāo ammayāo *tah'eva nira-vasesaṃ bhāṇiyavvaṃ jāva* viṇimti.“⁴ tae⁴ naṃ ahaṃ⁵, puttā, Dhāriṇie devie tassa⁶ akāla-dohalassa bahūhiṃ āhi ya⁷ uvāhi ya⁸ *jāva* uppa-ttiṃ aviṇḍamāṇe ohaya-maṇa-saṃkappe *jāva* jhiyāyāmi⁹; tumam āgayam pi na = yānāmi; tam eenaṃ¹⁰ kāraṇenaṃ ahaṃ, puttā, ohaya-*jāva* jhiyāmi.“ 85. tae¹ naṃ se Abhae² kumāre Seṇiyassa ranno amti eyaṃ aṭṭham soccā nisamma haṭṭha-*jāva* hiyae Seṇiyam rāyam evaṃ vayāsi³: „mā naṃ tubbhe, tāo, ohaya-maṇa-*jāva* jhi-yāyaha. ahaṃ naṃ tahā karissāmi, jahā naṃ mama⁵ culla-māyāe Dhāriṇie devie ayam-eyāruvassa⁶ akāla dohalassa maṇoraha-sampatti bhavissai “tti kaṭṭu Seṇiyam rāyam tāhiṃ⁷ itṭhāhiṃ⁸ kamtāhiṃ *jāva* samāsāsei.⁹

86. tae¹ naṃ se² Seṇie rāyā Abhaenaṃ³ kumārenaṃ³ evaṃ vutte samāṇe haṭṭha-tuṭṭhe⁴ *jāva* Abhayaṃ kumāraṃ sakkārei⁵ sammānei⁵, 2 ttā paḍivisaṃjjei⁵. tae⁶ naṃ se Abhae⁷ kumāre sakkārei⁸ sammāṇie paḍivisaṃjjei samāṇe Seṇiyassa ranno amtiyāo paḍinikkha-mai⁹, 2 ttā jeṇāṃ eva sae bhavaṇe, teṇāṃ eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā sihāsaṇe¹⁰ nisanne. 87. tae¹ naṃ tassa Abhayaṃ ayam eyārdve aṭṭhatthie *jāva* samuppajjitthā:² „no khalu sakkā mānussaenaṃ uvāenaṃ mama culla-māyāe Dhāriṇie devie akāla-dohala-maṇoraha-sampattiṃ karittae, nannatthā divvenaṃ uvāenaṃ? atthi³ majjha-sohamma-kappa-vāsi puvva-saṃgaie⁴ deve mah'iddhie⁵ *jāva* mahā-sokkhe. tam seyaṃ khalu mamaṃ posaha-sālāe posahiyassa baṃ-bhayāriṣṣa⁶ ammuḃka-maṇi-suvannaṃ vavagaya-mālā-vanṇaga-vile-vaṇassa nikkhitta⁷-sattha-musalassa egassa abiyassa dabbha-saṃthā-rovagayassa aṭṭhama-bhattaṃ paṇiṇhittā⁸ puvva-saṃgaiyaṃ devaṃ maṇasi-kareṇaṃ viharittae, tae naṃ puvva-saṃgaie⁹ deve mama culla-māyāe Dhāriṇie devie ayam-eyāruvāṃ akāla-mehesu doha-lam viṇehii¹⁰.“ 88. evaṃ sampehei¹, 2 ttā jeṇ'eva posaha-sālā, teṇ'² eva uvāgacchai³, 2 ttā posaha-sālāṃ pamajjai⁴, uccāra-pāsa-vaṇa-bhūmiṃ⁵ paḍilehei⁶, 2 ttā dabbha-saṃthāragam duruhai⁷, 2 ttā aṭṭhama-bhattaṃ paṇiṇhai, 2 ttā posaha-sālāe posahie⁸ baṃbhayāri *jāva* puvva-saṃgaiyaṃ⁹ devaṃ maṇasi-kareṇaṃ 2 ciṭṭhai.¹⁰

84. 3) C °ti°. 4) A °te. 5) AB haṃ. 6) A tasa. 7) A °m. 8) nicht in B. 9) BC °yayā°. 10) AC eteṇa.

85. 1) A °te. 2) ABC °ya, Text nach D. 3) A °dā° C °si. 4) A mā°. 5) C °maṇ. 6) A °asa. 7) A °hi yaṃ. 8) AB °i. 9) C °ti.

86. 1) AC °te. 2) nicht in AC. 3) B °ṇa. 4) A °a. 5) AC °ti. 6) A °te. 7) A °ye! C °ya. 8) AC °ya. 9) B °kk° C °ti. 10) BC °ṇa.

87. 1) A °te. 2) C °jje°. 3) C fügt ein: naṃ. 4) AC °tie. 5) A °ie. 6) AC °cā°. 7) C ṇi°. 8) C °nh°. 9) A °tite. 10) A °himi B °hiti C °ṇih°.

88. 1) A °ti. 2) C teṇāṃ. 3) AC °ti B °acha°. 4) AC °ti B °ei. 5) ABC °mi. 6) C °ti. 7) C °rūhati. 8) fehlt C. 9) A °ti°. 10) C °ti.

89. tae¹ ṇaṃ tassa Abhaya-kumārassa aṭṭhama-bhatte pari-
namamāṇe, puvva-saṃgaiyassa² devassa āsaṇaṃ calai.³ tae⁴ ṇaṃ
puvva-saṃgaie⁵ sohamma-kappa-vāsi deve āsaṇaṃ caliyaṃ pāsai⁶,
2 ttā ohin paumjai.³ tae¹ ṇaṃ tassa puvva-saṃgaiyassa⁵ devassa
ayam eyārdve ejjhatthie jāva samuppajjitthā.⁷ 90. „evam khalu
mama puvva-saṃgaie¹ Jaṃbuddive dive² bhārahe vāse dāhin³-aḍḍha³.
bhārahe Rāyagihe nagare⁴ posaha-sālāe posahie Abhae nāma⁵ kumāre
aṭṭhama-bhattaṃ paginhiṭṭā⁶ ṇaṃ mamaṃ maṇasi⁷-karemaṇe ciṭṭhai.⁸
taṃ seyaṃ khalu mama Abhayassa⁹ kumārassa amṭie pāubbhavitae.⁴
91. evaṃ sampehei¹, 2 ttā uttara-puratthimaṃ disi-bhāgaṃ avakka-
mai², 2 ttā vevvviya-samugghāeṇaṃ samohaṇai³, 2 ttā saṃkhejjāim⁴
jojaṇāim⁵ dampaṇaṃ nisirai⁶, taṃ jahā: rayāṇaṃ vairāṇaṃ veruli-
yāṇaṃ⁷ lohiyakkhāṇaṃ masāragallāṇaṃ hamsagabbhāṇaṃ pula-
gāṇaṃ sogamdhīyāṇaṃ joirasāṇaṃ amkāṇaṃ amjaṇāṇaṃ rayāṇaṇaṃ
jāyarūvāṇaṃ amjaṇa-pulagāṇaṃ phalihāṇaṃ riṭṭhāṇaṃ 16 ahābāyare
poggale⁸ parisāḍei, 2 ttā ahāsuhume poggale⁹ pariginhai¹⁰, 92.
2 ttā Abhaya-kumāraṃ¹ anukampamāṇe devo² puvva-bhava-jāniya-
neha-piī³-bahumāṇa⁴-jāya-soge⁵ tao vimāṇa-vara-pumḍariyāo⁶ rayāṇ-
uttamāo dharapiyala⁷-gamaṇa-turiya⁸-saṃjaṇiya⁸-gamaṇa⁹-pagāro
vāghuṇṇiya⁸-vimala-kaṇaga-payaraga-vaḍḍimsaga-maud⁹ukkaḍḍaḍḍova-
damsaṇijjo anega-maṇi-kaṇaga-rayāṇa¹⁰-pahakara-parimaṇḍiya¹¹.
bhatti-citta-viniuttaga-m-anuguna-jāniya-harise¹² pemkholamāṇa¹³.
vara-laliya¹⁴-kuṇḍal-ujjaliya¹⁵-vayaṇa-guṇa-jāniya¹⁶-soma-rūve¹⁷,
udio¹⁸ viva komudi-nisāe [saṇiccharamgārak-ujjaliya-majjhābhāga-
ttho nayaṇāṇaṃdo²⁰ saraya-camdo divv¹⁹-osahi-pajjal¹⁹-ujjaliya-dam-
saṇābhiraṃdo¹⁹ udu²¹-lacchi-samatta²²-jāya-soho paṭṭha-gamdh¹⁹-
udhuyā-bhirāmo²³, merū²⁴ viva naga-varo viguvvīya²⁵. vicitta-veso,
diva-samuddāṇaṃ asaṇkha-parimāṇa-nāmadhejjāṇaṃ majjha-kāre-
ṇaṃ²⁶ viivayamāṇo²⁷ ujjoyamto²⁸ pabhāe vimalāe jiva-logaṃ Rāya-
gihaṃ pura-varaṃ ca²⁹ Abhayassa pāsaṃ ovayai³⁰ divva-rūva-dhāri.
93. tae ṇaṃ se deve amṭalikkha¹-paḍivanne das²addha-vaṇṇāim²
sakhimpkhiniyāim pavara-vatthāim³ parihie-ekko tāva eso gamo;
unno vi gamo: tāe ukkhittāe turiyāe cavalāe camḍāe sihāe ud-

89. 1) A °te. 2) A °tia°. 3) A °ti. 4) AC °te. 5) AC °ti°. 6) AC °ti.
7) AC up° A °aji° B °tā.

90. 1) AC °ti°. 2) nicht in AB. 3) A aḍḍha 4) C ṇay°. 5) C °m.
6) C °nh 7) B °si. 8) A °ti. 9) BC °ya-k.

91. 1) C °ti. 2) CA °ti. 3) C °ṇṇ° AC °ti. 4) B °jjai. 5) B °i. 6) A °ti.
7) A °rū°. 8) BC pu°. 9) B pu°. 10) AC °ti.

92. 1) B Abhayam aṇ°. 2) C °ve. 3) C °ti. 4) AC °e. (Comm. fasst
puvva . . . soḍḍe als 1 Compositum). 5) A °go; B °he, *pāthāmtara des Comm.*
6) BC °riy°. 7) B °ta°. 8) AC °ta. 9) A maṇa, *pāthāmt. des Comm.* 10) A
rat°. 11) A °ta. 12) C °so. 13) ABC pi°. 14) A °ta. 15) A uja°. 16) A
°ta. 17) A °o. 18) A °to. 19) [] fehlt A. 20) BC ṇay°. 21) C udu. 22) A
°nm° C °mm° 23) A °dha°. 24) BC rū. 25) C °ta. 26) A vii° C viyi°
27) BC °ne. 28) C °vempto. 29) fehlt C. 30) AC °ti — dahinter in AB u
mit Strich darüber: (o) um Wiederholung anzudeuten.

93. 1) A att°. 2) A °i. 3) AB °i.

dhuyāe⁴ jaināe cheyāe divvāe devagaie⁵, jeṇām eva Jambuddive⁶ dive bhārahe vāse, jeṇām eva dāhiṇ'addha⁷-bharahe Rāyagihe nagare⁸ posaha-sālāe⁹ Abhae¹⁰ kumāre, teṇām eva uvāgacchai¹¹, 2 ttā aṃtalikkha-paḍivanne das'-addha-vanṇāim sakhinḥiṇiyāim¹² pavara-vatthāim¹³ parihie Abhayam¹⁴ kumāram evam vayāsi¹⁵ 94. „ahaṇ ṇaṃ devānuppiyā, puvva-saṃgaie² sohamma-kappa-vāsi deve mah'-iddhie.³ jaṇ ṇaṃ⁴ tumaṃ posaha-sālāe aṭṭhama⁵-bhattam saṃgiṇ-hittā ṇaṃ mamaṃ maṇasi-karemaṇe 2 ciṭṭhasi, taṃ esa ṇaṃ, devā-nuppiyā, ahaṃ ihaṃ havvam āgae. saṃdisāhi ṇaṃ, devānuppiyā: kiṃ karemi? kiṃ dalāmi? kiṃ payacchāmi? kiṃ vā te hiya'-icchi-yaṃ?⁶ 95. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Abhae kumāre taṃ puvva-saṃgaiyaṃ² devaṃ aṃtalikkha-paḍivannaṃ pāsittā haṭṭha-tuṭṭha posahaṃ pārei³, 2 ttā karayala-aṃjaliṃ kaṭṭu evaṃ vayāsi:⁴ „evaṃ khalu, devānuppiyā, mama⁵ culla-māuyāe Dhāriṇie devie ayam eyārūve akāla-dohale⁶ pāubbhūe:⁷ „dhannāo ṇaṃ tāo ammayāo, taḥ'eva puvva-gaṇeṇaṃ jāva viṇijjāmi.“ taṃ ṇaṃ⁸ tumaṃ, devānuppiyā, mama culla-māuyāe Dhāriṇie devie ayam-eyārūvaṃ akāla-dohalaṃ viṇebi.⁹ 96. tae ṇaṃ se deve Abhaeṇaṃ kumāreṇaṃ evaṃ vutte samāne haṭṭha⁰ Abhayam kumāram evaṃ vayāsi:¹ „tumaṃ ṇaṃ devānuppiyā, suṇi-vvuya-visatthe² acchāhi.³ ahaṇ ṇaṃ⁴ tava culla-māuyāe Dhāriṇie devie ayam-eyārūvaṃ dōhalaṃ viṇemi“ti⁶ kaṭṭu⁷ Abhayassa kumā-rassa aṃtiyāo paḍinikkhamai⁸, 2 ttā uttara-purattthimeṇaṃ Vebbhāra-pavvāe veuvviya-saṃugghāeṇaṃ samohaṇaṃ⁹, 2 ttā saṃkhejjāim¹⁰ joyaṇāim¹¹ daṇḍaṃ nisira¹² jāva doccaṃ¹³ pi veuvviya¹⁴-saṃug-ghāeṇaṃ samohaṇaṃ¹⁵, 2 ttā khippāṃ eva gajjai⁸, savijjuyāṃ saphu-siyaṃ taṃ paṇcavaṇṇaṃ meha-nināḍvasohiyaṃ¹⁵ divvaṃ pāusa-siriṃ viuvvai¹⁶, 2 ttā jeṇ'eva Abhae¹⁷ kumāre, teṇām eva uvāgacchai¹⁸, 2 ttā Abhayam kumāram evaṃ vayāsi:¹⁹ 97. „evaṃ khalu, devā-nuppiyā, mae¹ tava² piy'-aṭṭhayāe³ sagajjiya-saphusiya-savijjuyā divvā pāusa-siri viuvviyā. taṃ viṇeu ṇaṃ, devānuppiyā, tava culla-māuyā Dhāriṇi devī ayam-eyārūvaṃ akāla-dohalaṃ.“⁴ 98. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Abhae² kumāre tassa puvva-saṃgaiyassa³ devassa⁴ sohamma-kappa-vāsissa aṃtie eyam aṭṭhaṃ soccā nisamma⁵ haṭṭha-tuṭṭhe⁶

93. 4) 'oddha°. 5) A °tie BC °ie. 6) A °udī°. 7) A °ddha. 8) CB ṇa°. 9) AC °tā. 10) C °ya. 11) AB °acha° C °ti. 12) C °pi°. 13) A °i. 14) A °ya. 15) A °dā°.

94. 1) A °nn° C °m ṇn°. 2) AC °tie. 3) A °addh°. 4) A °m n° C °m ṇn°. 5) AB °m. 6) B him ya° A °tam.

95. 1) A °te. 2) AC °ti°. 3) C °ti. 4) A °dā°. 5) A °m. 6) C °o°. 7) A °te. 8) A °m nn° B °n ṇ°. 9) C °ṇihii!

96. 1) A °dā°. 2) A °ttho. 3) BD °tthā° A °ccha°. 4) C °m nn°. 5) C °o°. 6) C °mī tti. 7) A °aṭu. 8) AC °ti. 9) AC ti C °ṇn°. 10) B °khi°. 11) B °i. 12) AC °ti B °sa°. 13) A docam. 14) fehlt C. 15) C ṇiṇ°. 16) A °uvei. 17) C °ya. 18) B °achai. 19) A °dā°.

97. 1) C maye! 2) B am Rand: culla-māuyāe. 3) BC °tāe. 4) A °o°.

98. 1) A °te. 2) AC °ya. 3) AC °ti°. 4) fehlt AB. 5) ABC ṇi°. 6) C °ttha.

sayāo⁷ bhavaṇāo⁸ paḍinikkhamai⁹, 2 ttā jeṇām eva Senie rāyā, teṇām eva uvāgacchai¹⁰, 2 ttā karayala-aṃjalim katṭu evaṃ vayāsi¹¹: „evam khalu, tāo, mama puvva-saṃgaienaṃ¹² sohamma-kappa-vāsiṇā devenaṃ khippāṃ eva sagajjiya¹³-savijjuya¹³-paṃcavaṇṇa-meha-nināo¹⁴-vasobhiyā¹⁵ divvā pāusa-sirī viuvviyā.¹⁶ tam viṇeu¹⁷ naṃ mama culla¹⁸-māuyā Dhāriṇī devī akāla-dohalam.“

99. tae¹ naṃ se Senie rāyā Abhayassa kumārassa aṃtie eyam² atṭham soccā nisamma³ haṭṭha-tuṭṭha . . koḍumbiya-purise saddāvei⁴, 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi⁵: „khippāṃ eva, bho devānuppiyā, Rāyagihaṃ nagaraṃ siṃghādaga-tiya-caukka-caccara . . . āsitta⁷-sitta . . jāva sugaṃdha-vara-gaṃdhiyaṃ gaṃdhavattī-bhūyaṃ kareha ya⁸ [kāra-veha ya]⁹, eyam¹⁰ āṇattiyāṃ paccappiṇaha.“ tae¹ naṃ te koḍumbiya-purisa jāva paccappiṇaṃti.¹¹ 100. tae¹ naṃ se Senie rāyā doccam pi koḍumbiya-purise saddāvei², 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi³: „khippāṃ eva, bho devānuppiyā, haya-gaya-raha-joha-pavara-kaliyaṃ⁴ cāuraṃgiṇiṃ⁵ sennaṃ sannāheha⁶, seyaṇayaṃ⁷ ca gaṃdha-hatthiṃ parikappeha.“ te vi taheva jāva paccappiṇaṃti.⁸ 101. tae¹ naṃ se Senie rāyā, jeṇeva Dhāriṇī devī, teṇām eva uvāgacchai², 2 ttā Dhāriṇiṃ devim evaṃ vayāsi³: „evam khalu, devānuppie⁴, sagajjiyā⁵ jāva pāusa-sirī pāubbhūyā⁶ taṃ naṃ tumam, devānuppie, eyam⁷ akāla-dohalam viṇehi.“ 102. tae¹ naṃ sā Dhāriṇī devī Senienāṃ rannā evaṃ vuttā samānī haṭṭha-tuṭṭha¹ . . . jeṇām eva majjaṇa-ghare, teṇeva uvāgacchai², 2 ttā majjaṇa-gharaṃ aṇupavisai³, 2 ttā aṃto aṃteuraṃsi ṇhāyā⁴ kaya⁵-bali-kammā kaya⁵-kouya-maṃgala-pāyacchittā⁶, kim te vara-pāya-patta-neura⁷ . . . jāva āgāsa-phāliya⁸-sappabhaṃ⁹ aṃsuyaṃ niyatthā¹⁰ seyaṇagaṃ gaṃdha-hatthiṃ durūḍhā samānī amaya-mahiya-phenā-pumja-sannigāsāhiṃ seya cāmara-vāla-viyaṇiṃ¹¹ vijjamānī 2 sampatthiyā.¹² 103. tae¹ naṃ se Senie rāyā ṇhāe² kaya-bali-kamme jāva sarire³ hatthi-khaṃdha-vara-gae sakoreṃṭa⁴-malladāmeṇaṃ chatteṇaṃ dharijjamāṇeṇaṃ cau-cāmarāhiṃ vijjamāṇe Dhāriṇiṃ⁵ devim⁶ piṭṭhao aṇugacchai.⁷ tae⁸ naṃ sā Dhāriṇī devī Senienāṃ rannā hatthi-khaṃdha-vara-gaṇaṃ⁹ piṭṭhao 2 samaṇu-gammamāṇa-maggā, haya-gaya-raha-joha-kaliyāe cāuraṃgiṇie seṇāe

98. 7) AC °to. 8) C °to. 9) AC °ti. 10) B °acha° A °ti. 11) A °dā°. 12) AC °ti° A °a. 13) A °ta C °juyā. 14) B ninn°. 15) AB °tā. 16) A °uvi°. 17) C °ā. 18) A cula.

99. 1) AC °te. 2) A °tam. 3) ABC ni° A °mma. 4) A sadā° AC °ti. 5) AC °dā°. 6) BC ṇa°. 7) AC °ita. 8) fehlt B, A dahinter 2. 9) fehlt A. 10) A °tam B evam. 11) A °api°.

100. 1) AC °te. 2) A °ti. 3) A °dā°. 4) A °tam. 5) AB °ñi. 6) B °veha. 7) B sea°! 8) A °api°.

101. 1) AC °te. 2) B °achai AC °ti. 3) A °dā°. 4) C °yā. 5) A °tā. 6) AC °tā. 7) C evam.

102. 1) C °tthā. 2) AC °ti B °acha°. 3) AC °ti. 4) A °tā. 5) A °ta. 6) B °achi°. 7) ABC ṇe°. 8) C phā°. 9) D sama°. 10) AC °cchā. 11) A vāyaṇi° B viyaṇi° C °hi. 12) AC °cch° A °tā.

103. 1) AC °te. 2) A °te. 3) A °ra B °re naṃ. 4) B °ra°. 5) C °ṇiṃ! AB °ñi. 6) A °vi. 7) C ga° AC °ti. 8) A °te. 9) A °to°.

saddhim samparivuḍā,¹⁰ mahayā¹¹ bhaḍa-caḍagara-vamda-parikkhittā savv'iddhie¹² savvajju¹³ jāva dūmduhi¹⁴ nigghosa-nāiya¹⁵ ravenaṃ Rāyagihe nagare simghāḍaga-tiga-caukka-caccara ... jāva mahāpaha-pahesu nāgara¹⁶ jaṇeṇaṃ abhinandijjamaṇi, 2 jeṇaṃ eva Vebbhāra-giri-pavvae,¹⁷ teṇaṃ eva uvāgacchai¹⁸, 104. 2 ttā Vebbhāra-giri-kaḍaga-taḍa-pāyamūle ārāmesu ya ujjānesu ya kāṇaṇesu ya¹ vaṇesu ya vaṇa-saṃḍesu ya rukkhesu ya gucchesu ya gummesu ya layāsu ya vallisu ya kaṇḍarāsu² ya darīsu ya coṇhisu³ ya jūhesu ya⁴ dahesu ya kacchesu ya nadīsu ya saṃgamesu ya viyaraesu ya acchamaṇi⁴ ya peccamaṇi ya majjamaṇi ya pattāni ya pupphāni⁵ ya phalāni ya pallavāni ya geṇhamāni ya māṇemaṇi⁶ ya agghāya-māni ya paribhūjamaṇi ya paribhāemaṇi ya Vebbhāra-giri-pāya-mūle viṇemaṇi savvao⁷ samantā⁸ āhimḍai.⁹ tae¹⁰ ṇaṃ sâ Dhāriṇi devī viṇiya¹¹-dohalā sappuṇṇa¹²-dohalā samatta¹³-dohalā jāyā yāvi hotthā.

105. tae¹ ṇaṃ sâ Dhāriṇi devī seyaṇayaṃ gaṃdha-hatthim durūḍhā samāni Seṇeṇaṃ hatthi-khaṃdha-vara-gaṇeṇaṃ piṭṭhao 2 samānugammamaṇa-maggā haya-gaya... jāva ravenaṃ², jeṇ' eva Rāyagihe nagare³, teṇ' eva uvāgacchai⁴, 2 ttā Rāyagihaṃ nagaraṃ majjhaṃ majjheṇaṃ, jeṇaṃ eva sae bhavaṇe, teṇaṃ eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā viulāni⁵ bhoga-bhogāni⁶ jāva viharai.⁷ 106. tae ṇaṃ se Abhae kumāre, jeṇaṃ eva posaha-sālā, teṇaṃ eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā puva-saṃgaiyaṃ¹ devaṃ sakkārei² sammānei, 2 ttā paḍivisaṃjai.³ tae⁴ ṇaṃ se deve sagajjiyaṃ paṃcavaṇṇa-mehovaṣohiyaṃ pāusa-siriṃ paḍisāharai,⁵ jāṃ eva disim pāubbhūe,⁶ tām eva disim paḍigae.⁴

107. tae¹ ṇaṃ sâ Dhāriṇi devī tamsi akāla-dohalaṃsi viṇi-yampi sammāniya²-dohalā tassa gabbhassa anukampaṇaṃ-atṭhāe jayaṃ ciṭṭhai³, jayaṃ āsayai,³ jayaṃ suvai,³ āhāraṃ pi ya ṇaṃ āhāre-māni nāitittam nāikaḍuyaṃ⁴ nāikasāyaṃ nāiambilaṃ⁵ nāimahuraṃ, jaṃ tassa gabbhassa hiyaṃ miyaṃ pacchayaṃ⁶ dese ya kāle ya⁷ āhāremaṇi, nāicittam⁸ nāisoyaṃ nāimohaṃ nāibhayaṃ⁹ vavagaya-ciptā¹⁰-soya-moha-bhaya-parittasā udu-bhajjamaṇa¹¹-suehim¹²

103. 10) A °do B °ḍa. 11) A °tā. 12) A °addh° C °te. 13) C °jutt° AB °ju°. 14) AC °bhi. 15) AC nāḍita. 16) C nā°. 17) C °te. 18) B °achai AC °ti.

104. 1) C a. 2) C °isu. 3) B comdh° C coṭṭh° D cuṭṭisu! E com-disu. 4) B atth°. 5) A °ph° B °p°. 6) A °pam°. 7) AC °to. 8) A °ntā. 9) AC °ti. 10) AC °te. 11) AC °ta. 12) A saṃpatta B °mpanna. 13) B °mm° C °mm°.

105. 1) AC °te. 2) AB °rah°. 3) C nā°. 4) B °achai C °ti. 5) A °lāi māṇusāi. 6) A °i. 7) AC °ti.

106. 1) AC °ti°. 2) C °ti. 3) A °ti. 4) AC °te. 5) AC °ti. 6) A °te.

107. 1) AC °te. 2) A samā°. 3) AC °ti. 4) A °ttu! In C hier stets nāi. oder noch öfter nāti, in B einmal mit n, und einmal am Rande nāti, in A meist nāti. 5) A °ba°. 6) B °ttha°. 7) C dahinter āhāraṃ āh°. 8) A °citt° AB nāi° C nāti 4 Mal. 9) Hinter bhayaṃ B nāi-parittasam. 10) AB °ā. 11) AC bhay° (so KS.). 12) AC °i.

bhoyaṇ'-acchāyaṇa¹³-gaṇḍha-mallālamkārehiṃ¹⁴ taṇ gabbhaṃ suhaṃ suheṇaṃ parivahai.¹⁵ 108. tae¹ ṇaṃ sâ Dhâriṇi devī navaṇhaṃ māsāṇaṃ bahu-paḍipunnāṇaṃ addh'-atthamaṇa ya rāimḍiyāṇaṃ² viikkamptāṇaṃ³ addha⁴-ratta-kāla-samayaṃsi sukumāla-pāṇi-pāyaṃ⁵ jāva savv'-amga-sumdar'-amgaṃ⁶ dāragam payāyā.

109. tae¹ ṇaṃ tāo amga-paḍiyāriyāo Dhâriṇiṃ devim² navaṇhaṃ māsāṇaṃ jāva dāragam payāyaṃ pāsanti,³ 2 ttā sigghaṃ turiyaṃ cavalaṃ cetiyaṃ, jeṇ'eva Seṇie rāyā, teṇ'eva uvāgacchamti⁴, 2 ttā Seṇiyaṃ rāyaṃ jaenaṃ vijaenaṃ vaddhāveṃti⁵, 2 ttā karayala-pariggahiyam sirasā vattam matthae amjalim kaṭṭu evaṃ vayāsi:⁶ „evaṃ khalu, devāṇuppiyā, Dhâriṇi devī navaṇhaṃ māsāṇaṃ jāva dāragam payāyā. taṇ ṇaṃ⁷ amhe devāṇuppiyāṇaṃ piyaṃ nivedemo,⁸ piyaṃ te bhavau.“

110. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Seṇie rāyā tāsīm amga-paḍiyāriyāṇaṃ amtie eyam² attham soccā nisamma³ haṭṭha-tuṭṭha tāo amga-paḍiyāriyāo mahurehiṃ vayanehiṃ, vipuleṇa ya puppha⁴-gaṇḍha-mallālamkāreṇaṃ sakkārei⁵ sammānei,⁵ 2 ttā matthaya⁶-dhoyāo karei,⁷ puttā-nuputtiyaṃ vittim kappei,⁸ 2 ttā paḍivisaṃjjei.⁸ 111. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Seṇie rāyā koḍumbiya-purise saddāvei,² 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi:³ „khi-ppām eva, bho devāṇuppiyā, Rāyagihaṃ nagaram⁴ āsiya⁵... jāva parigī-yaṃ kareha, 2 ttā cārāgāra-sohaṇaṃ⁶ kareha, 2 ttā māṇ'-ummāṇa-vaddhaṇaṃ kareha, 2 ttā eyam⁷ āṇattiyaṃ paccappaṇaha⁴ jāva paccappaṇamti. 112. tae ṇaṃ se Seṇie rāyā atthārāsa seṇi-ppa-ṇio¹ saddāvei,² 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi:³ „gacchaha ṇaṃ tubbhe, devā-nuppiyā, Rāyagihe nagare⁴ abbhimṭara-bāhirie⁵ ussukkaṃ⁶ ukkaram abhaḍa-ppavesam adamḍima-kudamḍimaṃ adharimaṃ adhāraṇijjam⁷ aṇuddhuya-muimgam avvāya⁸-malla-dāmaṃ ganiyā-nāḍaijja⁹-kaliyaṃ aṇega-tālāyarāṇucariyaṃ¹⁰ pamuiya-pakkiliyābhirāmaṃ jahārihaṃ ṭhii-vaḍiyaṃ dasa-divasiyaṃ kareha, 2 ttā eyam¹¹ āṇattiyaṃ paccappaṇaha⁴ te vi kareṃti, 2 ttā taḥ'eva paccappaṇamti. 113. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Seṇie rāyā bāhiriyāe² uvatthāṇa-sālāe sihāsana-vara-gae³ puratthābhimuḥe sannisanne⁴ saiehi ya sāsassiehi ya⁵ saya-sāsassiehi⁶

107. 13) AB atth° C patth° D āchā°. (cf. KS. 95). 14) C °ṇaṃ. 15) AC °ti.

108. 1) AC °te. 2) AC °ti°. 3) A viti° C viti°. 4) B addha. 5) A °dam. 6) C fehlt gaṇ.

109. 1) AC °te. 2) A °i. 3) C °ati. 4) A °ati B °ai. 5) B °vuiṇ°. 6) A °dā°. 7) B ta pham, C °n n° A °m n°. 8) ABC ni°.

110. 1) AC °te. 2) A taṇ. 3) A °ama. 4) AB °yph°. 5) AC °ti. 6) A °tiā-dh. 7) A kkareti B °mṭi. 8) AC °ti.

111. 1) AC °te. 2) A °ti. 3) A °dā°. 4) C ṇa°. 5) A °yaṃ. 6) C cārāga-parisoḥ°. 7) A °tam.

112. 1) C °āo B °si°. 2) A °ti. 3) A °dā°. 4) C ṇa°. 5) AB °rae. 6) A °suka°, B °sumka° auch v. l. im KS. 7) A ādh°. 8) C °dhā. 9) C °eija A nāḍaya. 10) A °tam. 11) A ettam.

113. 1) AC °te. 2) AB vā°. 3) A °te. 4) A °mnni°. 5) fehlt AB. 6) A sāsase°, B am Rande: sahasse.

ya jāhehi⁷ dāhehi bhāgehi⁸ dalayamāṇe 2 paḍiccamāṇe, evaṃ ca ṇaṃ viharai.⁹ 114. tae¹ ṇaṃ tassa amma²-piyaro³ paḍhame divase jāya³-kammaṃ kareṃti, biie⁴ divase jāgariyaṃ kareṃti, taie⁵ divase camda-sūra-damsaniyaṃ kareṃti, evaṃ eva nivvatte⁶ sui⁷-jāya-kamma⁸-karaṇe, sampatte bārasāha-divase, vipulaṃ asana-pāṇa-khāma-sāmaṃ uvakkhadāveṃti, 2 ttā mitta-nāi⁹-niyaga-sayaṇa-sambamḍhi-parijaṇaṃ balaṃ¹⁰ ca bahave gaṇanāyaga . . . jāva āmaṇ-teti;¹¹ tao¹² pacchā ṇhāyā¹³ kaya-bali-kammā kaya-kouya . . . jāva savvālaṃkāra - vibhūsiyā¹⁴ mahaimahālayaṃsi¹⁵ bhoyaṇa-maṇḍa-vamsi¹⁶ taṃ viulaṃ¹⁷ asana¹⁸-pāṇa¹⁸-khāma-sāmaṃ mitta-nāi¹⁹-gaṇanāyaga²⁰ . . . jāva saddhiṃ āsāemāṇā paribhāemāṇā paribhūṃjamāṇā, evaṃ ca ṇaṃ viharaṃti²¹, 115. jimiya¹-bhutt²-uttarāgayā³ vi ya ṇaṃ samāṇā āyaṃtā cakkhā parama-sui-bhūyā taṃ mitta-nāi⁴-niyaga-sayaṇa-sambamḍhi-gaṇanāyaga . . . vipuleṇaṃ puppha-gaṇḍha-mallālaṃkāreṇaṃ sakkāreṃti sammāṇeṃti, 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi:⁵ 116. „jamhā ṇaṃ amhaṃ imassa dāragassa gabbhatthassa ceva samāṇassa akāla-mehesu dohale¹ pāubbhū,² taṃ hou ṇaṃ amhaṃ dārae Mehe nāmaṇaṃ, Mehe³ 24.⁴ tassa dāragassa amma⁵-piyaro ayam-eyārūvaṃ goṇṇaṃ⁵ guṇa-nippaṇaṃ nāmadhejjaṃ⁶ kareṃti, „Mehe“ti.⁷

117. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre paṃca-dhāi² pariggahie,³ taṃ jahā: khīra-dhāie⁴, maṇḍaṇa-dhāie⁴, majjaṇa-dhāie⁴, kilāvaṇa-dhāie⁴ amka-dhāie⁴ annāhi⁵ ya bahūhiṃ cilāiyāhiṃ⁶ khujjāhiṃ vāvaṇi⁷-vaḍabhi - babbari⁷-vausi - jōṇiya-palavi⁸-isini⁹-thārugini¹⁰-lāsiya-lau-siya¹¹-damili - simhali - āravi - pulimḍi - pakkani - bahali¹²-murumḍi¹³-sabari¹⁴-pārasihim nāṇā¹⁵-desi-videsa-parimaṇḍiyāhiṃ imgiya¹⁶-ciṇ-tiya - patthiya - viyāṇiyāhiṃ sadesa-nevattha-gahiya¹⁷-vesāhiṃ niṇa-kusalāhiṃ viṇiyāhiṃ ceḍiyā¹⁸-cakkavāla-varisadhara¹⁹-kaṃcuijja²⁰-mahayaraga²¹-vaṃḍa - parikkhitte,²² hatthāo hattham sāhijjamāṇe, amkāo amkaṃ paribhujjamāṇe²³ parigijjamāṇe²⁴ uvalālijjamāṇe²⁴ rammaṃsi maṇi-kotṭima²⁵-talaṃsi parigijjamāṇe, nivvāya²⁶-nivvā-gḥāyaṃsi²⁷ giri-kaṃḍara-m-alliṇe va campaga-pāyave suhaṃ suheṇaṃ

113. 7) B stellt dāyehi! ya bhāgehiṃ jāhehiṃ. 8) A °hi C °hi ya. 9) AC °ti.

114. 1) A °te. 2) A °ta°. 3) A °jana°. 4) A °tiya C °tie. 5) A tatiya, B taiya, C tatie. 6) C ni°. 7) B asui C suti — B wie KS. 104. 8) A °ta 9) A ṇā°. 10) A va°. 11) C °tti B °titi. 12) A °to — fehlt C. 13) A °tā. 14) AC °tā. 15) AC °ti. 16) A °yaṃsi. 17) AB vip°. 18) AB °m. 19) C ṇ° A °ti. 20) AC °ṇāy°. 21) AC °ati B °ai.

115. 1) A °tta C °ta. 2) AB bhatt°. 3) A °tā. 4) A °ti. 5) A °dā°. 116. 1) A °dohade. 2) AC °te. 3) fehlt B. 4) nur in C. 5) A °ttan.

6) B °dhi°. 7) AC „Mehā“ ti.

117. 1) AC °te. 2) AC °ti. 3) C °te. 4) AC immer dhātīe. 5) A °m. 6) AC °ti°. 7) BD vām°. 8) A pavv° B bavv°. 8) B paṇh°. 9) B im° C is°. 10) A °rū°. 11) A leu°. 12) C vah°. 13) B mar°. 14) B sav°. 15) ABC ṇāṇā. 16) A °ta. 17) AC °ta. 18) A °ḍi°. 19) A °vara. 20) A °cūiya. 21) B °raya. 22) A °o. 23) A °uyam°. 24) A °iya°. 25) C ku°. 26) CB ṇi°. 27) B nivvāyāt° C ṇi° A °ta°.

vaḍḍhai²⁸. 118. tae¹ ṇaṃ tassa Mehaṣṣa² kumārassa amma³-piyaro³ anupuvveṇaṃ nāmakaraṇaṃ ca, evaṃ jemaṇaṃ ca, evaṃ⁴ pacama⁵-kamaṇaṃ⁵ ca colovaṇayaṇaṃ⁶ ca mahayā⁷ iddhi⁸-sakkāra-sam-udaṇaṃ karimsu⁸. tae¹ ṇaṃ taṃ Mehaṃ amma³-piyaro³ sātireg¹⁰-atṭha-vāsa-jāyagaṃ¹¹ ceva gabbh-atṭhame¹² vāse, sohaṇaṃsi tihikaraṇa-muhuttapaṃsi kalāyariyassa uvaṇemti¹³. 119. tae¹ ṇaṃ se kalāyarie Mehaṃ kumāraṃ leha²yā² ganiya³-ppahāṇāo saṇa-ruya⁴-pajjivasāṇāo bāvattarim⁵ kalāo suttao ya atthao ya karaṇao ya sehāvei⁶ sikkhāvei⁶ taṃ: „lehaṃ ganiyaṃ rūvaṃ naṭṭaṃ giyaṃ vāiyaṃ sara-gayāṃ pokkhara-gayāṃ sama-tālaṃ jūyaṃ⁷ jaṇa-vāyaṃ pāsayaṃ atṭhāvayaṃ porekavvaṃ daga-maṭṭiyaṃ anna-viṇiṃ pāṇa-viṇiṃ⁸ vilevaṇa-viṇiṃ vattha-viṇiṃ sayāṇa-viṇiṃ aṭṭaṃ paheliyaṃ Māgahiyaṃ gāhaṃ gītiyaṃ⁹ siloyaṃ¹⁰ hiraṇṇa-juttim suvaṇṇa-juttim cunṇa-juttim ābharāṇa-viṇiṃ taruṇi-paḍikammaṃ itthi-lakkhaṇaṃ purisa-lakkhaṇaṃ haya-lakkhaṇaṃ gaya-lakkhaṇaṃ gaṇa-lakkhaṇaṃ kukkuḍa¹¹-lakkhaṇaṃ chatta-lakkhaṇaṃ daṇḍa-lakkhaṇaṃ asi-lakkhaṇaṃ maṇi-lakkhaṇaṃ kāgiṇi¹²-lakkhaṇaṃ vatthuvijjaṃ khaṇḍhāra-māṇaṃ¹³ nagara-māṇaṃ¹³ vūhaṃ paḍivūhaṃ cāraṃ paḍicāraṃ cakka-vūhaṃ garuḷa¹⁴-vūhaṃ sagaḍa-vūhaṃ juddhaṃ nijuddhaṃ juddhājuddhaṃ¹⁵ atṭhi-juddhaṃ muṭṭhi-juddhaṃ bāhu-juddhaṃ layā-juddhaṃ isatthaṃ¹⁶ charu-ppavāyaṃ dhanuvveyaṃ hiraṇṇa-pāgaṃ suvaṇṇa-pāgaṃ sutta-kheḍḍaṃ¹⁷ vatṭa¹⁸-kheḍḍaṃ nāliya-kheḍḍaṃ patta-cchejjaṃ¹⁹ kaḍa-cchejjaṃ¹⁹ sajjivaṃ nijjivaṃ saṇa-ruyaṃ²⁰ „iti. 120. tae¹ ṇaṃ se kalāyarie Mehaṃ kumāraṃ leha²yā² ganiya³-ppahāṇāo saṇa-ruya⁴-pajjivasāṇāo bāvattarim⁵ kalāo suttao ya atthao ya karaṇao ya sehāvei⁶ sikkhāvei⁶ sehāvitā⁷ sikkhāvitā⁸ amma³-piṇṇaṃ⁹ uvaṇei¹⁰. tae¹¹ ṇaṃ Mehaṣṣa kumārassa amma³-piyaro¹² taṃ kalāyariyaṃ madhurehiṃ vayanehiṃ vipuleṇa ya¹³ gaṇḍha-mallālaṃkāraṇaṃ sakkāreṃti, sammāṇeṃti, 2 ttā vipulaṃ jīviyārihaṃ piḍāṇaṃ¹⁴ dalaṇemti, 2 ttā paḍivisaṇṇeṃti¹⁵.

121. tae¹ ṇaṃ se² Mehe³ kumāre bāvattarim⁴-kalā-paṇḍie nav⁵-aṃga-sutta-paḍibohie atṭhāraṣa-viṇi⁶-ppagāra-desi-bhāsa-visārae

117. 28) AC °ti.

118. 1) A °te. 2) A °gha-k°. 3) A °ta°. 4) fehlt AB. 5) B cca° A paṃca° C caṃk°. Text nach D, Comm. 6) AB °yaṃ ca. 7) AC °tā. 8) fehlt C. 9) A °ta°. 10) B °yare°. 11) A °ta°. 12) A aṭṭha°. 13) A uvv°.

119. 1) A °te. 2) C °tiy°. 3) A °ta. 4) AC °ta. 5) A vāvattari. 6) AC °ti. 7) C °tam. 8) C stellt vattha... vil... pāṇa-v. 9) B giyaṃ A giyaṃ gitayaṃ. 10) C log°. 11) A kuḍa B kukkaḍa C kuku°. 12) fehlt A, B kāga°. 13) A māvaṇaṃ. 14) A °rū° B °ruda°. 15) AC °ti°. 16) A isa-cchaṃ. 17) B °ḍuṃ. 18) C vatta. 19) C ch°. 20) C °tam A °mm i°.

120. 1) AC °te. 2) A °di° C °di°. 3) A °ta. 4) C °ta. 5) A °ri. 6) A °ti. 7) A °ettā. 8) fehlt A, B °ettā. 9) AB °ū°. 10) AC °ti. 11) A °te. 12) A °ta°. 13) fehlt AB. 14) C piti°. 15) B °jijim°.

121. 1) A °te. 2) fehlt A. 3) AB °ha. 4) A °i. 5) ABC nav°. 6) AB °ha.

giya-rāi⁷-gaṃdhavva-naṭṭa-kusale haya-johi [gaya-johi]⁸ raha-johi bāhu-johi bāhu-ppamaddi alaṃ-bhoga-samatthe⁹ sāhasie viyāla-cāri jāe¹⁰ yāvi hotthā. tae¹ naṃ tassa Mehassa¹¹ kumārassa amma-piyaro¹² Mehaṃ kumāraṃ bāvattari-kalā-paṃḍiyam¹³ jāva viyāla-cārim¹⁴ jāyam pāsanti, 122. 2 ttā aṭṭha pāsāya-vaḍimsae kāremti¹, abbhuggaya-m-ūsiya-pahasie viva² maṇi-kaṇaga-rayana-bhatti-citte vā'-uddhuya-vijaya-vejayanti-paḍāga-chattācchatta³-kalie tumge, gagaṇa⁴-talam abhilaṃghamaṇa-sihare jāl'-amṭara⁵-rayana-paṃjar'-ummiliya vva, maṇi-kaṇaga-thūbbhiyāe viyasiya⁶-sayavatta⁷-pūṇḍarie tilaya-rayan'-addhayaṃ⁸-accie nāṇamaṇimaya⁹-dāmaṇampie¹⁰, amto bahim¹¹ ca saṇhe, tavaṇijja-ruila-vāluṃ-patthare, suhaphāse sassiriya-rūve pāsāie¹² jāva paḍirūve, egaṃ ca naṃ maham bhavaṇaṃ kāremti¹³ aṇega-khaṃbha-saya¹⁴-sannivittam lila-tṭhiya-sālabham-jijāgaṃ abbhuggaya-sukaya-vaira-veiyā¹⁵-torana-vara-raiya-sālabhamjiyā-susilitṭha-visitṭha-veruliya¹⁶-khaṃbha-nāṇa-maṇi-kaṇaga-rayana-khaciya¹⁷-ujjalaṃ bahusama¹⁸-suviḥhatta-niciya¹⁹-ramaṇijja-bhūmibhāgaṃ ihāmiya²⁰... jāva bhatti-cittam khaṃbh'-uggaya-vaira²¹-veiyā-parigayābhiraṃam vijāhara²²-jamala-juṃyala-jamta-juttam piva acci-sahassa-mālaṇiyam²³ rūvaga-sahassa-kaliyam bhisamiṇam²⁴ bhi-bbhisamiṇam²⁵ cakkhu-loyana-lessam²⁶ suhaphāsaṃ sassiriya²⁷-rūvaṃ kaṃcaṇa-maṇi-rayana-thūbbhiyāgaṃ nāṇāviha²⁸-paṃcavaṇa-ghaṃtā-paḍāga-parimaṇḍiy'-agga-siharaṃ dhavala-miri²⁹-kavaya-viṇimmu-yam³⁰ lāluḷloiya-mahiyam jāva gaṃdhavattī-bhūyam³¹ pāsāiyam³² darisaṇijjam abhirūvaṃ paḍirūvaṃ.

123. tae¹ naṃ tassa Mehassa² kumārassa amma-piyaro³ Mehaṃ kumāraṃ sohaṇaṃsi tihi-karaṇa-nakkhatta⁴-muhuttamsi sarisiyaṇaṃ sari-vvayaṇaṃ sari-ttayaṇaṃ sarisa-lāvaṇa-rūva-jovvaṇa-guṇḍava-veyaṇaṃ sarisaehimto rāya-kulehimto āṇiyalliyāṇaṃ⁵ pasāhaṇa⁶-aṭṭh'-aṃga-avihava-bahu⁷-ovayaṇa-maṃgala-sujampiehim⁸ aṭṭha-him rāya-vara-kannāhim saddhim ega-divaseṇaṃ paṇiṃ giṇhāvimsu⁹. 124. tae¹ naṃ [tassa Mehassa kumārassa]² amma-piyaro³ imam eyārūvaṃ⁴ piidāṇaṃ⁵ dalayaṃti, aṭṭha hiraṇṇa-koḍio aṭṭha suvaṇṇa-koḍio gāhāṇusāreṇaṃ⁶ bhāṇiyavvaṃ jāva pesaṇa-kāriyāo, annaṃ ca vipulaṃ dhaṇa-kaṇaga-rayana-maṇi-mottiya-saṃkha-sila-

121. 7) B °rai. 8) [] fehlt BC. 9) A °eche. 10) AC °te. 11) AB °ha-k°. 12) A °ta° B amṃ°. 13) Mss. °i C °im.

122. 1) B °imti. 2) C vicitta. 3) A cch°. 4) C gay°. 5) A amṭ°. 6) A °ta. 7) C °vattapatta. 8) B °ca°. 9) B nāṇā. 10) AC °te AB °mal°. 11) B bā°. 12) B °ie CA °die. 13) B °ri°. 14) A °ta. 15) A vetiya. 16) A °rū°. 17) A °ta. 18) A °pma. 19) A °ta C nic°. 20) A ih°. 21) A veira. 22) A °hi°. 23) A mmā° C māliṇ°. 24) D °mā°. 25) D °mā° A bhijjiho C bhitti°. 26) AB lesam. 27) A siss°. 28) C pāṇā°. 29) A mirici B miri. 30) A °attam B °atam. 31) AC °tam. 32) AC °ād°.

123. 1) A °te. 2) AB Meha-k°. 3) A °ta°. 4) C na°. 5) AB āṇiyallānaṃ, D āṇaillānaṃ. Text nach CE. 6) A pass°. 7) A °hū. 8) A °tehim. 9) A geṇhāvisu D geṇhāvimsu C giṇhāvimsu B giṇhāvesu.

124. 1) A °te. 2) fehlt AB, C Meha-k°. 3) A amā-pit°. 4) AC et°. 5) AC °tid°. 6) ABC °ṇa.

ppavāla-ratta⁷-rayaṇa-saṃta-sāra⁸-sāvatejjaṃ alāhi jāva ā sattamāo kula-vamsāo pakāmaṃ dāuṃ pakāmaṃ bhottuṃ pakāmaṃ pari-bhāeum⁹. 125. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre ega-m-egāe bhāriyāe ega-m-egaṃ hiraṇṇa-kodhiṃ dalayai², [egaṃ egaṃ suvaṇṇa-kodhiṃ dalayai]³, jāva ega-m-egaṃ pesaṇa-kāriṃ dalayai², annaṃ ca viulaṃ⁴ dhaṇa-kaṇṇa . . . jāva paribhāeum dalayai². 126. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre uppiṃ pāsāya-vara-gae² phuttamāṇehiṃ muiṃga-matthaehiṃ, vara-taruṇi³-sappauttehiṃ battisa nibaddhehiṃ⁴ nāḍaehiṃ uvagijjamāne 2 uvalālijjamāne⁵ 2 sadda-pharisa-rasa-rāva gamdhe viule māṇussae kāmabhoge paccanubhavamāne⁶ viharai⁷.

127. teṇaṃ kāleṇaṃ teṇaṃ samaeṇaṃ samāne¹ bhagavaṃ Mahāvire puvvāṇupuvviṃ caramāne gāmāṇugāmaṃ dūijjamāne suhaṃ sube-ṇaṃ viharamāne, jeṇāṃ eva Rāyagihe nagare² Guṇasīlae ceie³ jāva viharai⁴. tae ṇaṃ Rāyagihe nagare siṃghāḍaga . . . jāva⁵ mahayā jaṇa-sadde-i⁶ vā jāva bahave⁷ uggā bhogā Rāyagihassa nagarassa majjhaṃ majjheṇaṃ egadisīṃ egābhimuhā niggacchaṃti, imaṃ ca ṇaṃ Mehe⁸ kumāre uppiṃ pāsāya-vara-gae⁹ phuttamāṇehiṃ muiṃga¹⁰. matthaehiṃ jāva māṇussae kāmabhoe¹¹ bhujjamāne, rāyamaggaṃ ca oloemāne¹², evaṃ ca ṇaṃ viharai¹³. 128. tae ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre te bahave¹ ugge bho² jāva egadisābhimuhe niggaccha-māne pāsai³, 2 ttā kaṃcuijja-purisaṃ saddāve⁴, 2 ttā evaṃ va-yāsi⁵: „kiṃ ṇaṃ⁶, bho devāṇuppiyā, ajja Rāyagihe nagare⁷ Imḍa-mahe-i⁸vā, Khamḍa-mahe-i⁹vā, evaṃ Rudda-Siva-Vesamaṇa-Nāga-Jakkha-Bhūya¹⁰, nai¹¹-talāya-rukkha-ceiya¹⁰. pavvaya-ujjāṇa-giri-jattā-i vā, jao ṇaṃ [bahave]¹¹ uggā bhogā jāva egadisīṃ egābhimuhā nig-gacchaṃti¹²?” 129. tae¹ ṇaṃ se kaṃcuijja-purise samaṇassa bhagava² Mahāvīrassa gahiy-āgamāṇa-pavittie³ Mehaṃ kumāraṃ evaṃ vayāsi⁴: „no khalu, devāṇuppiyā, ajja Rāyagihe nagare Imḍa-mahe-i vā⁵ jāva giri-jattā-i vā, jaṇ ṇaṃ⁶ ee uggā jāva egadisīṃ egābhimuhā niggacchaṃti. evaṃ khalu devāṇuppiya, samāne bhaga-vāṃ Mahāvire āigare⁷ titthagare⁸ ihaṃ āgae, iha sampatte, iha samosaḍhe, iha ceva Rāyagihe nagare Guṇasīlae ceie⁹ ahāpaḍi . . jāva viharai¹⁰.” 130. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre kaṃcuijja²-puri-

124. 7) nicht in B. 8) fehlt BC. 9) pari fehlt A u. C.

125. 1) A tate. 2) AC °ti. 3) [] fehlt C, A °ti B °ṃti. 4) AB vipu°.

126. 1) AC °te. 2) AC °te. 3) A °i. 4) Text nach C, E u. F, A bat-tisaiṃbaddhaehiṃ, D = A, nur °saib°, B vattisai vihehiṃ. 5) A °yam°. 6) BD °bbha°. 7) AC °ti.

127. 1) fehlt A. 2) C ṇa°. 3) A cet° C ceie. 4) C °ti A °raṇaṃ. 5) fehlt A. 6) AC ti. 7) AB vah°. 8) AB °ha. 9) AC °te. 10) A muya°. 11) C °ge. 12) C °uval°. 13) A °ti C °ṃti.

128) 1) A vah°. 2) C °ge. 3) A °ti. 4) A °ti C °ṃti. 5) A °dā°. 6) A kiṃ n° B °ṃ n°. 7) C ṇa°. 8) AC °ti. 9) B gati ACDE nati! 10) AC cet°. 11) fehlt AC, B vah°. 12) ABC nigg°.

129. 1) A °te. 2) AC °to. 3) A °vattie. 4) A °dā°. 5) AC °ti vā. 6) A jattam C °nnaṃ. 7) C āik°. 8) C °ka°. 9) AC cet°. ~ 10) AC °ti.

130. 1) A °te. 2) A °iya.

sassa amtie eyam³ attham soccā nisamma haṭṭha-tuṭṭhe koḍum-biya⁴-purise saddāvei⁵, 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi⁶: „khippām eva cāugghaṃṭam āsa-rahāṃ juttām eva uvatṭhaveha. „taha“ tti uvaṇemti. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe ṇhāe⁷ jāva savvālamkāra-vibhūsi⁸ cāugghaṃṭam āsa-rahāṃ durūḍhe samāṇe sakoreṃṭa⁹-malla-dāmeṇaṃ chattenaṃ dharijjamāṇeṇaṃ mahayā bhaḍa-caḍagara-vamda-pariyāla-samparivude Rāyagihassa nagarassa majjhaṃ majjheṇaṃ niggacchai¹⁰, 2 ttā jeṇām eva Guṇasīlae ceie¹¹, teṇām eva uvāgacchai¹⁰, 2 ttā samaṇassa bhagavao¹² Mahāvīrassa chaṭṭaicchattam paḍāgāipadāgām¹³ vijjāhara-cāraṇe jambhae ya deve ovayamāṇe uppayamte¹⁴ pāsai¹⁰, 2 ttā cāugghaṃṭāo āsa-rahāo paccoruhai¹⁴, 131. 2 ttā samaṇaṃ bhagavaṃ Mahāvīraṃ paṃcaviheṇaṃ abhigameṇaṃ abhigacchai¹ 2, tam jahā: sacittāṇaṃ davvāṇaṃ viosaraṇayāe, acittāṇaṃ davvāṇaṃ aviosaraṇayāe, egasāḍiya-uttarāsāṃga-karaṇeṇaṃ cakkhu-phāse, aṃjali-paggahēṇaṃ, maṇaso egatti-karaṇeṇaṃ, jeṇām eva samāṇe bhagavaṃ Mahāvīre, teṇām eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā samaṇaṃ tikkhutto āyāhiṇa²-payāhiṇaṃ karei³, 2 ttā vamdai⁴ namaṃsai⁴, 2 ttā samaṇassa naccāsanne⁵ nāidūre⁶ sussūsamaṇe namaṃsamāṇe aṃjaliude⁷ abhimuḥe viṇaēṇaṃ pajjuvāsai¹. 132. tae¹ ṇaṃ samāṇe Meha²-kumārassa tise ya mahaimahāliya³ parisāe majjha-gae vicittam⁴ dhammam āikkhai⁵: jahā jīvā bajjhamti⁶, muccamti, jaha ya sam-kilissamti. *dhammakahā bhāṇiyavvā jāva* parisā paḍigayā. 133. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre samaṇassa bhagavao² Mahāvīrassa amtie dhammaṃ soccā nisamma haṭṭha-tuṭṭhe samaṇaṃ bhagavaṃ Mahāvīraṃ tikkhutto āyāhiṇa³-payāhiṇaṃ³ karei⁴, 2 ttā evaṃ vayāsi⁵: „saddahāmi ṇaṃ, bhamte, niggamthaṃ pāvayaṇaṃ, evaṃ pattiyāmi ṇaṃ, roemi ṇaṃ, abbhutṭhemi ṇaṃ, bhamte, niggamthaṃ pāvayaṇaṃ, evaṃ eyaṃ, bhamte, taham eyaṃ, bhamte⁶, avitaham eyaṃ, bhamte, icchiyam eyaṃ paḍicchiyam eyaṃ, bhamte, icchiya⁷-paḍicchiyam eyaṃ, bhamte, se jah'eva tam tubbhe vayaha⁸, jaṃ navari⁹, devānuppiyā, amma¹⁰-piyaro¹⁰ āpucchāmi. tao¹¹ pacchā muṃḍe bhavittā ṇaṃ pavvaissāmi; ahāsuhaṃ, devānuppiyā; mā paḍibam-dham⁴. 133. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre samaṇaṃ vamdai² namaṃsai², 2 ttā jeṇām eva cāugghaṃṭe āsa-rahe, teṇām eva uvāgacchai, 2 ttā cāugghaṃṭam āsa-rahāṃ duruhai³, 2 ttā mahayā bhaḍa⁴-caḍakara⁵-pahakareṇaṃ Rāyagihassa nagarassa majjhaṃ

130. 3) A et^o. 4) A ōta. 5) AC ōti. 6) A ōdā^o. 7) A ōte. 8) A vihā^o. 9) B ōri^o. 10) AC ōti. 11) AC cet^o. 12) C ōto A ōvamto. 13) A ōti^o. 14) fehlt AC, DE uppayamāṇe. Text nach B u. Comm., B dahinter: utpatato bhūtalāt (Comm.). 15) C ōti A ōrūbhatti D ōrubhati.

131. 1) AC ōti. 2) A ōdāh^o. 3) A ōroti C ōti. 4) AC ōti, fehlt in B. 5) AB ōac^o. 6) AC ōti^o. 7) A ōyade CD pa^o.

132. 1) A ōte. 2) C ōhe. 3) AC ōatim^o. 4) AC ōa. 5) AC āt^o u. ōti. 6) CE bu^o (gegen Comm.).

133. 1) A ōte. 2) A ōto. 3) A ōdā^o. 4) AC ōti. 5) A ōdā^o. 6) fehlt A. 7) A ōta. 8) A ōda^o. 9) BC ōav^o D ōnavam. 10) A ōta^o. 11) A ōto.

133. 1) A ōte. 2) AC ōti. 3) BC ōrū^o AC ōti. 4) A bhaya. 5) D ōgara

majjhenam, jenâm eva sae bhavaṇe, tenâm eva uvâgacchai², 2 ttâ câugghamāṭṭā paccoruhai⁶, jenâm eva amma-piyaro⁷, tenâm eva uvâ-gacchai, 2 ttâ amma-piṇṇam pâya-vaḍaṇam kare⁸, 2 ttâ evam vayâsi⁹: 134. „evam khalu, ammayâo, mae samāṇassa bhagava¹ Mahāvīrassa aṃtie dhamme nisaṃte², se vi ya me dhamme icchie³ paḍicchie³ abhiruie⁴.“ tae⁵ ṇam tassa Mehassa kumārassa amma-piyaro⁶ evam vayâsi⁷: „dhanno ‘si tumam, jāyâ, sampunṇo kay’-attho kaya-lakkhaṇo ‘si tumam, jāyâ, jaṇ ṇam tume samāṇassa aṃtie dhamme nisaṃte⁸, se vi ya te dhamme icchie⁹ paḍicchie abhiruie¹⁰.“ tae¹¹ ṇam se Mehe kumāre amma-piyaro¹² doccam pi taccam pi evam vayâsi¹³: „evam khalu, ammayâo, mae samā-ṇassa aṃtie dhamme nisaṃte¹⁴, se vi ya dhamme icchie¹⁵ paḍi-cchie¹⁶ abhiruie¹⁷. tam icchāmi ṇam, ammayâo, tubbhehim abbh’-aṇunnâe¹⁶ samāṇe samāṇassa bhagava¹⁸ aṃtie munde bhavittā ṇam agārâo¹⁹ anagāriyam pavvattae.“ 135. tae¹ ṇam sâ Dhāriṇi devī tam aniddham akamtaṃ appiyam amañnam amañnam asuya-puvvam pharusam giram soccā nisamma imenam eyārūvenam² maṇo-mānasienam mahayā putta-dukkhenam abhibhūyâ³ samāṇi seyyāgaya-romakūva-pagalamta-vilīna-gāyâ soya-bhara-paveviy’-amgi nitteyâ⁴ dīpa-vimaṇa-vayaṇā karayala-maliya vva kamala-mālā tak-khaṇa-olugga⁵-dubbala-sarīrā lāyaṇṇa-sunna-nicchāyâ⁶-gaya-siriyâ pasidhila-bhūsaṇa-paḍamta-khummiya⁷-sampaṇṇiya-dhavaḷa-valaya-pabbhaṭṭha-uttarijā sūmāla-vikīṇṇa-kesa-hatthā mucchā-vasa-naṭṭha⁸-ceya-garuī, parasu-ṇiyatta⁹ vva campaga-layâ, nivvatta¹⁰-mahe¹¹ vva imdalatṭhi, vimukka-saṃdhi-baṃdhaṇā koṭṭima-talaṃsi savv’ameghim dhasatti paḍiyâ. 136. tae¹ ṇam sâ Dhāriṇi devī sasamphamovattiyâe turiyam kaṃcaṇa-bhīmḡara-muḥa-viṇiggaya-siyala-jala-vimala-dhārâe² parisimcamāṇa-nivvaviya³-gāyalatṭhi, ukkhevaṇa⁴-tālaveṇṇa-viyanaga-jaṇiya-vāṇam saphusienam aṃteura-pariyaṇam āsāsiyā samāṇi, muttāvali-sannigāsa⁵-pavaḍamta-amsu-dhārāhim siṃcamāṇi paḍhare, kaluṇa-vimaṇa⁶-dīṇā royamāṇi kaṃdamāṇi tippamāṇi soyamāṇi vilavamāṇi Meham kumārāṃ evam vayâsi: 137. „tumam¹ ‘si ṇam, jāyâ, amham ege putte itṭhe kaṃte pie² maṇunne maṇāme thiije³ vesāsie sammae bahumae aṇumae bhaṃḍa-karaṃḍaga-samāṇe rayāṇe rayāṇa-bhūe⁴ jīviya-ussāsie⁵ hiyaṇṇaṃḍa⁶-jaṇaṇe umbara⁷-pupphaṃ⁸

133. 6) A °rūbhatti AC °ti. 7) A °ta°. 8) A °roti C °ti. 9) A °dā°.

134. 1) A °mto. 2) ABC nis°. 3) A °tte C °te. 4) C °te. 5) AC °te. 6) A °ta° B °pia°! 7) A °dā°. 8) ABC ṇi° A °o. 9) AC °te. 10) C °rutite. 11) A °te. 12) A °ta°. 13) A °dā°. 14) ABC ṇi°. 15) AB °ya C °te. 16) C °te. 17) A rū° C °rutite. 18) A °mto. 19) BD āg° AC °to.

135. 1) A °te. 2) A °tā°. 3) A °tā. 4) ABC ṇi°. 5) AC °la°. 6) C ṇi°. 7) C ṇmi° B °umi°. 8) AC na°. 9) ABC ṇi°. 10) A niva°. 11) C °ho.

136. 1) AC °te. 2) AB °rā. 3) AC niv°. 4) B °ga D °viya. Text nach A, C, E, Comm. B °mni°! 6) AE vimala!

137. 1) A tumham. 2) A pitte. 3) AE the° C dhi° D dhe°. 4) AC °te. 5) A °usāe C °usāsae. 6) DE °ṃdi. 7) A uva°. 8) BD °ṣph°.

va dullabhe savaṇayāe, kiṃ aṃga puṇa pāsavaṇayāe, no⁹ khalu, jāyā, amhe icchāmo khaṇam avi vippaḍḍhaṃ sahitā¹⁰. tam bhūṃjāhi tāva, jāyā, vipule mānussae kāmabhoge, jāva tāva vayaṃ jīvāmo. tao pacchā amhehiṃ kāla-gaehiṃ¹¹ parinaya-vae vaḍḍhiya¹²-kula-vamsa-taṃtu-kajjamsi¹³, nirāvayakkhe, samaṇassa bhagavao¹⁴ Mahā-virassa aṃtie muṇḍe bhavittā agārā¹⁵ aṇagāriyaṃ pavvaissasi.¹⁶ 138. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre amma-piūhiṃ² evaṃ vutte samāṇe amma-piyaro³ evaṃ vayasī⁴: „taḥ'eva ṇaṃ tam, ammo⁵, jaḥ'eva ṇaṃ tumhe⁶ mamaṃ evaṃ vayaha⁷: „tumaṃ⁸ 'si ṇaṃ, jāyā, amhaṃ ege putte, tam ceva jāva nirāvayakkhe samaṇassa jāva pavvaissasi,¹⁸ evaṃ khalu, ammayāo, mānussae bhava aṇie⁹ adhuve asāsae vasaṇa-saḍvaddavābhībhu¹⁰ viṇṇu-layā-cameale aṇicece jala-bubbuya¹¹-samāṇe kus'-agga-jala-biṇḍu-sannibhe saṇṇh'-abbha¹²-rāga-sarise suviṇa¹³-damsaṇovame saḍaṇa-paḍaṇa-viddhaṃsaṇa-dhamme, pacchā puram ca ṇaṃ avassa-vippajahaṇijje¹⁴, se ke ṇaṃ jānai¹⁵, ammayāo, ke puṇṇiṃ gamaṇāe, ke pacchā gamaṇāe? tam icchāmi ṇaṃ, ammayāo¹⁶, tubbhehiṃ abbhaṇunnāe¹⁷ samāṇe samaṇassa bhagavao¹⁸ jāva pavvaissasi.¹⁹ 139. tae ṇaṃ tam Mehaṃ kumāraṃ amma-piyaro¹ evaṃ vayasī²: „imāo te, jāyā, sarisiyāo sari-ttayāo sarivvayāo sarisa-lāvaṇa-rūva-jovvaṇa-guṇovaveyāo sarisehiṃto rāya-kulehiṃto āṇiyalliyāo³ bhāriyāo — tam bhūṃjāhi ṇaṃ, jāyā, etāhiṃ saddhiṃ samparivudde⁴ mānussae kāma-bhoe, pacchā bhutta-bhoe⁵ samaṇassa jāva pavvaissasi.⁶ 140. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre amma-piyaraṃ² evaṃ vayasī³: „taḥ'eva ṇaṃ, ammayāo, jaṇ ṇaṃ tubbhe mamaṃ evaṃ vayaha: „imāo te, jāyā, sarisiyāo jāva samaṇassa pavvaissasi,⁴ evaṃ khalu, ammayāo⁵, mānussagā kāmabhogā asu⁶ asāsaya⁷ vamaṭṭasavā pittaṭṭasavā khelāṭṭasavā sukkāṭṭasavā soṇiyāṭṭasavā durussāsa⁸-nisāsā durūya⁹-mutta-purisa-pūya-bahu-paḍipunnā uccāra-pāsavaṇa-khela-siṃghāṇaga-vamaṭṭa-pitta-sukka-soniya¹⁰-sambhavā adhuva¹¹ aṇiyyā¹² asāsaya¹³ saḍaṇa-paḍaṇa-viddhaṃsaṇa-dhammā, pacchā puram ca ṇaṃ avassa-vippajahaṇijjā. se ke ṇaṃ, ammayāo¹⁴, jānati¹⁵, ke puṇṇiṃ gamaṇāe, ke pacchā gamaṇāe? tam icchāmi ṇaṃ amma.... jāva pavvaissasi.¹⁶ 141. tae¹ ṇaṃ tam Mehaṃ kumāraṃ amma-piyaro² evaṃ vayasī³: „ime te⁴, jāyā, ajjaya-pajjaya-piṇ-pajjayāgae subahu-hiraṇṇe ya suvaṇṇe ya kaṃse

137. 9) ABC no. 10) A °tte. 11) A °te°. 12) A °ta D °ddhi°. 13) BD °mmi. 14) AC °to. 15) A āgāro C °to.

138. 1) A °te 2) B piue°. 3) A °ta°. 4) A °dā°. 5) A āmmo. 6) CD tubbhe. 7) AC °da°. 8) B tumhaṃ. 9) AD °tie C °tate. 10) AC °te. 11) B vubuo. 12) A °bbhā. 13) A °naga C °mi°. 14) A °hayan°. 15) AC °ti. 16) C °tāo. 17) AC °te. 18) A °to. 19) AC °titt°.

139. 1) A °ta°. 2) A °dā°. 3) D °yi°. 4) fehlt AB. 5) °ge.

140. 1) A °te. 2) A °ta°. 3) A °dā°. 4) C °tāo. 5) C °ti. 6) C °tā. 7) A āsāsa-nni°. 8) C durū° B durugga. 9) A °ta. 10) A °tiyā C °yatā. 11) C °tāo. 12) AB °pti. 13) A °tittae.

141. 1) A °te. 2) A °ta°. 3) A °dā°. 4) AC tate, B tae, cf. § 142.

ya⁵ maṇi - mottiya - samkha - sila - ppavāla - ratta - rayana - samta - sārā⁶ - sa-
vaejje⁷ ya alāhi jāva ā sattamāo kula - vamsāo pagāmaṃ dāuṃ
pagāmaṃ bhottuṃ pagāmaṃ⁸ paribhāeṃ; taṃ aṇuhohi⁹ tāva jāva¹⁰,
jāyā, vipulaṃ māṇussagaṃ iddhi - sakkāra - samudayaṃ. tao pacchā
aṇubhūya - kallāṇe samaṇassa bhagavao¹¹ Mahāvīrassa jāva pavvai-
ssasi.“ 142. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre amma - piyaro² evaṃ va-
yāsi³: „tāhēva ṇaṃ amma⁴, jaṇ ṇaṃ⁵ vayaha⁶:“ „ime te, jāyā, ajjaga-
pajjaga - pi . . jāva . . . to pacchā aṇubhūya - kallāṇe pavvaissasi“, evaṃ
khalu⁷, ammayāo, hiraṇṇe ya suvaṇṇe ya jāva sāvaejje⁸ aggi - sāhie⁹
cora - sāhie⁹ rāya - sāhie⁹ dāiya - sahie maccu - sāhie, aggi - sāmāne jāva
maccu - sāmāne saḍaṇa - paḍaṇa - viddhamsaṇa - dhamme, pacchā purāṃ
ca ṇaṃ¹⁰ avassa - vippajahaṇijje; se ke ṇaṃ jāṇai, ammayāo, ke
jāva gamaṇāe? taṃ icchāmi ṇaṃ jāva pavvattae¹².“ 143. tae¹
ṇaṃ tassa Mehaṣsa² kumārassa amma - piyaro³, jāhe no saṃcāeṃti⁴
Mehaṃ kumāraṃ bahūhiṃ⁵ visayaṇulomāhiṃ āghavaṇāhi⁶ ya pa-
nnavanāhi⁷ ya sannavanāhi⁷ ya vinnavanāhi⁷ ya, āghavittae⁸ vā⁹
pannavittae vā sannavittae vā vinnavittae vā, tāhe visaya - paḍikū-
lāhiṃ samjama - bha - uvveya¹⁰ - kāriyāhi ya pannavemāṇā evaṃ va-
yāsi: 144. „esa ṇaṃ, jāyā, niggamthe¹ pāvayaṇe sacce aṇuttare
kevalie paḍipunṇe neyāue saṃsuddhe salla² - gattāne³ siddhi - magge
nijjāṇa - magge nivvāṇa - magge savva - dukkha - ppahīṇa⁴ - magge, ahī va
egamta - diṭṭhie⁵, khuro iva egamta - dhārāe, lohamayā iva⁶ jāva cā-
veyavvā, vāluyā - kavalo iva nirassāe, Gamgā iva mahāna⁷ paḍiso-
yamaṇāe, mahāsamuddo iva bhuyāhiṃ duttāre⁸, tikkhaṃ caṃkami-
yavvaṃ⁹ garuyam¹⁰ lamgheyavvaṃ¹¹, asi - dhārā¹² - vayaṃ cariyavvaṃ,
no ya khalu kappai, jāyā, samaṇāṇaṃ niggamthāṇaṃ āhākammie vā
uddesie vā kiyagade vā ṭhaviyae¹³ vā raiyae¹⁴ vā dubbhikkha-
bhatte vā kamtāra - bhatte vā vaddaliyā¹⁵ - bhatte vā gilāṇa - bhatte vā
mūla - bhoyāṇe vā kamda - bhoyāṇe vā phala - bhoyāṇe vā biya - bhoyāṇe
vā hariya¹⁶ - bhoyāṇe vā, bhottae vā pāyae vā, tumā ca ṇaṃ, jāyā,
suha - samucie, no ceva ṇaṃ duha - samucie, nālaṃ¹⁷ siyaṃ, nālaṃ¹⁷
uṇhaṃ, nālaṃ¹⁸ khuhaṃ, nālaṃ¹⁷ pivāsaṃ, nālaṃ vāiya¹⁹ - pittiya-
seṃbhiya²⁰ - sannivāiya²¹ - vivihe royāyaṃke²², uccāvae gāma - kamtāe,

141. 5) BD dahinter: dūse ya. 6) fehlt ABC. 7) AB °tejā. 8) A pak°. 9) A °hiti. 10) B jāva tāva A jāva. 11) A °to.

142. 1) A °te. 2) A °ta°. 3) A °dā°. 4) B ammao. 5) AB °n n°. 6) A °da°. 7) A °ā°. 8) A °tije B °tije C °teje. 9) C °te. 10) ṇaṃ fehlt A. 11) C °gāo! 12) AC °titt°.

143. 1) A °te. 2) C Meha - k°. 3) AC °ta°. 4) A °iti B °itti C °eti. 5) A verstellt: pann... vinn... āyavaṇ... visayaṇ... 6) A āy... him. 7) A °him. 8) A āy°. 9) A vvā. 10) AC °eva B °ga. Text nach D, F. 11) A °dā°.

144. 1) AB °tho. 2) A se°. 3) B ṇo. 4) A pa°. 5) BD °ie. 6) C ceva. 7) A °nadi C °nadi. 8) B duruttare. 9) AD ka° C caṃkayavvaṃ. 10) A °rū°. 11) A liṃṣe°. 12) A °ra B °raṃ. 13) C ṭhatie. 14) B rayaie. 15) B sad°. 16) A °ta. 17) AC nā°. 18) ABC nā°. 19) B bā°. 20) ABD sa° CEF si°. 21) B saṇni°. 22) C rog° B °jjaṃke.

bāvisam paṇṣaḥṣasagge udiṇṇe sammam ahiyāsittae²³. bhujjā-
hiṃ²⁴ tāva, jāyā, māpussae kāmabhoge. tao pacchā bhutta-bhogi
samaṇassa jāva pavvaissasi²⁵.“ 145. tae¹ ṇaṃ se Mehe kumāre
ammā-piḍhiṃ² evaṃ vutte samāṇe ammā-piyaram³ evaṃ vayāsī⁴:
„taḥ'eva ṇaṃ, ammayāo⁵, jaṇ ṇaṃ tubbhe mamaṃ evaṃ vayaha:
„esa ṇaṃ, jāyā, niggamthe pāvayaṇe sacce anuttare, *punar avi*
taṃ ceva jāva tao pacchā bhutta-bhogi samaṇassa jāva pavvais-
sasi“⁶, evaṃ khalu, ammayāo, niggamthe pāvayaṇe kivāṇaṃ kāpu-
riṇaṇaṃ ihaloga-paḍibuddhāṇaṃ paraloga-nippivāsāṇaṃ⁶ duraṇucare
pāyaya⁷-jaṇassa, no⁸ ceva ṇaṃ virassa⁹ nicchiyassa¹⁰ vavasīyassa
ettha¹¹ kiṃci¹² dukkaraṃ karaṇayāe. taṃ icchāmi ṇaṃ, ammayāo,
tubbhehiṃ abbhāṇunnāe samāṇe samaṇassa bhagavao¹³ jāva pav-
vattae.“ 146. tae¹ ṇaṃ taṃ Mehaṃ kumāraṃ ammā-piyaro, jāhe
no samcāemti² bahūhiṃ visayaṇulomāhi³ ya visaya-paḍikūlāhi³ ya
āghavaṇāhi³ ya pannavaṇāhi ya sannavaṇāhi ya vinnavaṇāhi³ ya
āghavittae⁴ vā pannavittae⁴ vā sannavittae⁴ vā vinnavittae⁴ vā,
tāhe akāmakaṃ ceva Mehaṃ kumāraṃ evaṃ vayāsī: „icchāmo
tāva, jāyā, ega-divasam avi te rāya-siriṃ pāsittae.“ tae¹ ṇaṃ se
Mehe kumāre ammā-piyaram⁵ aṇuvattamāṇe tusiṇe samciṭṭhai⁶.

144. 23) B °siyae AB abhi°. 24) C °hi. 25) AC °tiss°.

145. 1) A °te. 2) B °ḥe°. 3) A pit°. 4) A °dā°. 5) C °tāo. 6) AB
°ppav°. 7) B pāg°. 8) ABC ṇo. 9) B dhi°. 10) BC °cchiya-v. 11) B etthi.
12) ci fehlt AC. 13) A °to.

146. 1) A °te. 2) A °cāiti B °imti. 3) A °ṇ. 4) A °vett° B paṇ-
nav° samn°. 5) A °ta°. 6) AC °ti.

Auszüge aus dem Commentar des Abhayadevasūri und Anmerkungen zum Texte.

Die den Worten des Textes entsprechenden Skt.-Worte sind in Cursivschrift.)

(Die Paragraphen aus dem Kalpastūtra beziehen sich auf das Jinacaritra.)

1) Campā-nagaryā varṇaka-grantho vācyah — die Beschreibung steht am Anfang des Aupapātika-Sūtra (§ 1), beginnt mit: riddhatthimiya-samiddhā (cf. Nirayāvaliyā-Sutta 1.), endet mit: paḍiruvā.

2) Caitya-varṇako vācyah — die lange Beschreibung findet sich ebenfalls im Aupapāt. § 2—10 incl., beginnt: puvva-purisa-pannatte, endet wie die erste mit paḍirūve. — Darauf bemerkt Comm.: iha granthe vācanā-dvayam asti; tatraikāṃ bhāttarāṃ vyākhyāmo, dvitīyā prāyaḥ sugameva, yac ca tatra duravagamam, tad itara-vyākhyānato boddhavyam iti.

3) Koṇiya-varṇako vācyah — die Beschreibung steht erweitert Aupap. § 11. — Hier lautet sie abgekürzt: „mahayā Himavanta-mahanta-Malaya-Maṇḍara-mahimā-sāre *ityādi*, . . . pasamta-ḍimba-ḍamarāṃ rajjāṃ pasāhemāṇe (v. l. ^osāse^o). viharati.“ — pasamta = skt. praçānta, pasāhemāṇe = skt. prasādhayan.

4) Sudharman, aus dem Aggivesāyaṇa-gotta (Sthavirāvali, 1.), wurde nach Mahāv. Tode das Haupt der Kirche cf. Sthavirāvali 2. — Die Attribute auch Nirayāv. 1. — Zu *lāghava* cf. Weber, Bhag. II, S. 183. Comm.: „dravyato'lpopadhitvaṃ, bhāvato gaurava-traya-tyāgaḥ. — Zu *parisaha* Bhag. II, 187 . . . „*karaṇam* piṇḍa-viçuddhy-ādi, yad āha: „piṇḍa-visohi samii bhāvaṇeṭṭy ādi. Woher das Citat stammt, kann ich nicht angeben. samii wohl = samiti, dieses und bhāvanā werden Wilson, Select Works, I, p. 311 f. als 2 Abteilungen des 6. tattva charakterisirt.

karaṇam mahāvratādi — (cf. Bhag. II, 187.), — athāha: vayasamaṇa-dhamma-saṃjama-veyāvaccam . . cety ādi. — Für veyāvacca, was nach *Kalpas*. gleich vaiyāvṛtya der nördl. Buddhisten, lässt sich wohl mit B R. vaiyāpṛtya als Skt.-Äquivalent setzen. — *nigraho* nācāra-pravṛtter niśedhanam; *niçcayas* tattvāṇaṃ nirṇayaḥ, vihitānuṣṭhāneṣu vāçyaṃ karaṇābhyupagamah . . . *lāghavam* triyāsu dakṣatvaṃ, . . . *guptīr* mano-gupty-ādikā, cf. Wilson 311: „2. (Abteilung des Saṃvara) gupti, secrecy, or reserve of three

kinds, or in mind, speech and person." *muktir* nirlobhatā; *vidyāḥ* prajñāpty-ādi-devatādhiṣṭhitā varṇānupūrvyaḥ; *mantrā* Hariṇaigamaīṣy-ādi-devatādhiṣṭhitā (geschr. Hariṇe^o). athavā: *vidyāḥ* sasā-dhanāḥ, sadhana-rahitā *mantrāḥ*. — *brahma* brahmacyaṃ sarvaṃ eva vā kuṣaḷānuṣṭhānam; *veda* āgama laukika-lokottara-kuprāvaca-nika-bhedaḥ. — Nach Bhag II, 321 finden sich diese drei Gruppen im Anuyogadvārasūtra, „mit kuppāvayaṇīya werden dreizehn heterodoxe Secten bezeichnet.“

naṇḍā naigamādayaḥ sapta, pratyekaṃ cātavidhāḥ.

niyamā vicitrā abhigraha-viceṣāḥ (abhigraha Autorität?).

... *jñāna*, *darṣana* und *cāritra* (Comm. *cāritra*) oft zusammengestellt, Bhag. II, 165 etc. Von *cāritra* zählt Wilson p. 312 5 Unterabteilungen auf. — Die Epitheta von *śrāle* bis . . . gae werden — Bhag. II, 315 — dem Iṃdabhūti beigelegt. — cf. die Noten 7—12 ib. —

. . . . *gāmānugāmaṃ* „*grāmaḥ*, *cānugrāmaḥ*, ca vivakṣita-grāmaṇantara-grāmo, kvacid „Rājagrhe Guṇaṣṭilake“ iti dṛṣyate, sa cāyaṃ pāṭha, iti manyate. — Von samjameṇaṃ bis Schluss häufige Formel, z. B. Bhag. II, 315.

5) Häufige Formel; Nom. auf *o* hier üblich, cf. z. B. Bhag. II, 244.

6) Dieser Schüler des Sudharman, Jambuvāmī ist nach KS. 146 note der letzte der siddha's. — Von sattussehe bis Schluss cf. Bhag. II, 315 f., nur fehlt hier das Epitheton savvakkhara-sannivāḥi.

7) = Bhag. II, 316. Nirayāv. 2.

8) Die dem Mahāvira hier beigelegten Epitheta werden KS. 16 den Arhants zuerteilt. Der Comm. erklärt sie nicht; — 2 Varianten: 1) A und C sahasambuddha gegen sayamsambuddha von B und dem KS., 2) A und C jāṇaya gegen jāvaya von B und KS. — Zu tīrthaṃkara cf. Hem. Abhidh. p. 292: tīryate saṃsāra-samudro 'neneti tīrthaṃ tatkarotīti tīrthakaraḥ (Wilson 288).

9) „Jambūti“. — S. Goldschmidt hat, Prākṛtica S. 25, das Gesetz aufgestellt, dass Encliticae, ausser va, hinter Vocalen ihren Anlaut verdoppeln müssen. Da aber die Mss., wie die des KS., meist hinter langen Vocalen ti schreiben, habe ich Jacobi's Orthographie beibehalten, zumal da Goldschmidt's Gesetz aus dem Māhārāṣṭrī-Dialekte abstrahiert ist, der Explosivlaute zwischen Vocalen anders behandelt als das Jainaprākṛt. — Die durch jāva markierte Stelle siehe § 8, nur dass da uvagaṇaṃ für sampatṭeṇaṃ steht. — „nāyāṇi“ tti *jñātāny* udāharaṇāṇīti prathamāḥ ṣṛutaskandhaḥ; „dhammakahā“ tti *dharma*-pradhānāḥ *kathā* iti dvitīyaḥ.

11) — „ukkhittēty ādi cloka-dvayaṃ sārddhaṃ — Pāda 1 und 3 des zweiten Cloka sind neunsilbig — der letzte Pāda stimmt nur, wenn man mit A viṣame schreibt. tatra Megha-kumāra-jivena has-ti-bhave vartamānena yaḥ pāda utkṣiptas, tenotkṣipteṇopalakṣitam Megha-kumāra-caritam utkṣiptam evocyate; *utkṣiptam* eva *jñātam*

udāharanam vivakṣiṭārtha-sāadhanam *utkṣipta-jñātam*, jñātātā cāsy-
aivam bhāvanīyā: dayādi-guṇavantaḥ sahanta eva deha-kaṣṭam, ut-
kṣiptaikapādo Megha-kumāra-hastī ceti; etad-arthābhīdhāyakam sū-
tram; adhyamānatvād adhyayanam uktam evam sarvatra tathā;
saṃghātakah cṛeṣṭhi-caurayor eka-bandhana-baddhatvam, idam apy
abhiṣṭārtha jñāpakatvāt jñātam eva, evam aucityena sarvatra *jñāta-*
ṇabdo yojyaḥ; yathāyatham ca jñātatvam praty adhyayanam, tad
arthāvagamād avaseyam iti. —

. . . *aṃḍakam* mayūraṇḍam; *kūrmac*, ca . . . *Ṣailako* rājarṣiḥ;
tumbam ca . . ; *Rohiṇī* cṛeṣṭhivadhūḥ; *Mallī* ekonaviṃṣatitamā-
jina-sthānotpannā tīrtha(m)karī; *Mākandī* nāma vaṇik; tatputrau
Mākandī-ṇabdena grhītau; *candramā itī ca*; „dāvaddave“ tti samudra-
tate vṛkṣa-viṇṣāḥ; *udakam* nagara-parikhā-jalam, tad eva *jñātam*
udāharanam *udaka-jñātam*; *maṃḍūkah* Nandi-maṇikāra-cṛeṣṭhi-
jivaḥ; „teyalī i ya“ tti (die Mss. haben vi ya) *Tetalī*-sutaḥbhīdhāno
‘mātya itī ca; „namdiphala“ tti nandi vṛkṣābhīdhāna-taru-phā-
lāni; *Avarakamkā* dhātaki-khaṇḍa-bharataḥsetra-rājadhāni; „āṇṇe
“ tti *ākīrṇā* jātyaḥ samudra-madhyavartino ‘vāḥ; „Sumsumāīya“ tti
Sumsumābhīdhānā cṛeṣṭhi-duhitā; *aparam ca puṇḍarīka-jñātam*
ekonaviṃṣatitamam iti.

13—15) Die drei varṇakas werden nicht vom Commentare
gegeben, wohl weil sie identisch sind mit denen in § 1—3. —
Zu Seniya cf. Jacobi's Recension von Oldenberg's Vinayapīṭaka,
I, ZDMG. Band 34, Heft 1, S. 187: „Aus Seniya haben die Jaina's
irrtümlich Cṛeṇika und die nördlichen Buddhisten Cṛeṇya gemacht.
Es ist vielmehr Seniya = Sainya, wohl gleichbedeutend mit Senā-
pati. Aus diesem Titel folgt, dass Bimbisāra ein abhängiger König.
Wahrscheinlich war Pajjota von Ujjeni der Oberkönig.“ —

16) Die Beschreibung wird vom Comm. für identisch mit der
Beschreibung der Dhāriṇī erklärt.

17) Abhaya wird auch im Vinayapīṭaka, (cf. Jacobi an der
eben citirten Stelle), und im tibetischen Kandjur (nach BR. s. v.) er-
wähnt. — Die zu ergänzenden Epitheta giebt z. B. KS. 9.

18) Zu sāma bis dāna cf. Manu VII, 198, wo dāna für upapradāna
steht, und öfter, Rāmāyaṇa V, 81, 37, Pañcatantra 85, 7
tatra parasparatopakāra-pradarṇana-guṇa-kīrtanādinā cātor ātma-
vaṇi-karāṇam *sāma*; tathāvidha-parikleṇa-dhana-haraṇādiko *dandah*;
vijigīṣita-cātru-parivargasya svāmy-ādi-snehāpanayanādiko *bhedah*;
grhīta-dhana-pratidānādikam *upapradānam* . . . nīti-bhedās tu
sāma-niṭṭh pañca, danḍasya trayāḥ, bhedasya upapradānasya ca
pañca Kāmaṇḍakādi-prasiddhā. Wohl Kāmaṇḍakādi zu conji-
ciren.

„ihā...gavesanam.“ Vier öfter zusammengestellte logische termini,
— z. B. auch im Aupapāt. — *ihā* ca „sthāpur ayam puruṣo“ vety
evam sadarthālocanābhīmukhā mati-ceṣṭā; *vyūhaḥ* ca (?) sthāpur evā-
yam“ ity-ādirūpo niṇṇayāḥ; (dass pūha = skt. vyūha, ist schwer
glaublich, da dieses im Prākṛt vūha lauten muss, und dieses Wort
auch als eine der 72 kalā's später vorkommt. Ist pūha, poha viel-

leicht gleich skt. proha?); *mârgaṇaṃ* ca, „iha valy-utsarpanâdayaḥ sthâṇudharmâ eva prâyo ghaṭante“, ity-âdy-anvaya-dharmâlocana-rûpaṃ; *gaveṣaṇaṃ* cēḥa çiraḥ-kaṇḍûyaṇâdayaḥ puruṣa-dharmâ prâyo na ghaṭanta iti vyatireka-dharmâlocana-rûpaṃ. . . Nach unserer Terminologie wäre ihâ vielleicht den disjunctiven, pûha den kategorischen Urteilen zu vergleichen; *mârgaṇaṃ* und *gaveṣaṇaṃ* bezeichnen etwa wesentliche und unwesentliche Merkmale eines Gegenstandes. Doch ist der Begriff der wesentlichen Merkmale für uns enger als der von *mârgaṇa*. — . . . *arthaçâstre* 'rtho-pâya-vyutpâdana-granthe Kauṭilya-râjanity-âdau . . . *autpattikî* adṛṣṭâ-çrutanubhûtârtha-viṣayâkasmikî (Kenntnis nicht sinnlich wahrgenommener Dinge).

vainayikî guru-vinaya-labhya-çâstrârtha-saṃskâra-janyâ.

karmajâ kṛṣi-vânijy-âdi-karmâbhyâsa-prabhâvâ.

pârîṇâmikî prâyo vayo-vipâka-janyâ. — *gujja* wohl von der nur im Dhâtupâtha belegten Wurzel gudh, zu der *xiúðw*, lat. custos und ags. hydan stimmen. (cf. Curtius, griechische Etymologie 4, S. 259).¹⁾ — „medhi “tti khalaka-madhyâ-vartinî sthûṇâ, yasyâṃ niyamitâ gopaṅktir dhânyam grâhayati, tadvad yam âlambya sakala-mantri-maṇḍala-mantraṇiyâarthân dhânyam iva vivecayati, sa medhî tathâ. . . . „medhîbhûe“ ity âdi bhûta-çabda upamârthaḥ; *sarvakâryeṣu* sandhi-vigrahâdiṣu; *sarvabhûmikâsu* mantry-amâtyâdi-sthânakeṣu; . . . viiṇṇa-viyâre “tti vitirno [C falsch vitirno] râjñânujñâto vicâro avakâço yasya viçvasanīyatvât, asau vitirna-vicâraḥ, sarva-kâryâdiṣv iti prakṛtam, athavâ; „viṇṇaviyâre “tti vijñâpitâ (?) râjño loka-prayojanânâṃ nivedayitâ. Eine sehr bedenkliche Erklärung, da vijñâpitâ nicht im Skt. vorkommt und Nomina agentis auf tar sonst dem Jaina-Prâkṛt fehlen.“²⁾ Die erste Lesart, die auch unsere Mss. haben, ist jedenfalls besser. Dieser § ergänzt Nirayâv. 7.

19. *samutprekṣamâṇo* nirûpayan *samupekṣamâṇo* vâ vyâpârayan. — Die Schreibung von AC stimmt zur ersten, die von B zur zweiten Erklärung.

20. Das erste jâva wird vom Commentar zunächst durch die Attribute sukumâla . . . surdvâ (cf. KS., 9) ausgefüllt, dann folgt: karatâ-parimiya-tivaliya-majjhâ (cf. KS., 36) komui-rayani-kara-vimala-paḍipunṇa-soma-vayaṇâ (cf. KS., 43), kuṃḍal'-ullhiya-gaṃḍa-lehâ siṃgârâgâra-câru-vesâ saṃgaya-gaya-hasiya-bhâṇiya-vihiya-vilâsâ-laliya-samlâva-niṇṇa-juttovayâra-kusalâ pâsâiyâ bis paḍirâvâ (cf. § 1); das zweite durch die § 137 von Megha gebrauchten Attribute kaṃtâ bis samâṇâ, dann: tellakelâ iva susaṃgoviyâ celapedâ

1) *gujja* kann aber auch gleich skt. *guhya* sein, cf. E. Müller, Beitr. S. 48.

2) Das einzige Beispiel bei E. Müller ist *tâiṇaṃ* = *trâṭṭṇam* aus *Daçavaikâlikasûtra*, Beitr. S. 52.

iva susampariggahiyā, rayana-karamdago viva susāravīyā. — Dann folgt die Bhag. II, Legende von Khamdaka, § 54, mitgeteilte Formel: mā naṃ bis kaṭṭu; Seṇeṇaṃ rannā saddhiṃ viulāṃ bhoga-bhogāṃ bhumjaṇāṇi viharai. — Von singārāgāra giebt Comm. 2 Deutungen: 1) ṇṇāgāra + agāra, 2) ṇṇāgāra + ākāra . . . uva-yāra = skt. upacāra. — *tailakelā* saurāśṭra-prasiddho mṛmayas *tailasya* bhājana-viṇeṣaḥ (zu tella cf. Hemac. II, 98), sa ca bhaṅga-bhayāl locana-bhayāc ca *suṣṭhu samgopyate* . . . cela = skt. ceṭa, celapeḍā erklärt durch vastra-mañjūśā. — „susāravīyā“ Comm. susamprakṣitā. Nach Hem. IV, 95 ist sāravai = samāracati.

21) *śaṭkāśṭhakaṃ* gr̥hasya bāhyālamdakaṃ śaḍdārūkaṃ iti; yad āgama-prasiddhaṃ dvāram ity anye; stambha-viṇeṣaṇam idam ity anye. — alamdaka (in 3 Ms.) wohl Nebenform zu alinda, Terrasse vor der Haustür. . . . *stūpikā* cikharāṃ; *viṭaṅkaḥ* kapota-pālī; *jālaṃ* sachidro gavākṣa-viṇeṣaḥ; *ardhacandraḥ* ardhacandra-kāram sopānaṃ; *niryūhakaṃ* dvāra-pāreṇa-vinirgata-dāru; *antaram* stara-viṇeṣa eva pāṇiyāntaram iti sūtradhārair yad vyapadiṇyate; niryūhaka-dvayasya yāny antarāṇi, tāni vā niryūhakaṅtarāṇi; *kaṇa-kālā* (?) stara-viṇeṣaḥ; *candraḡālīkā* gr̥hopariṇāḥ; . . . *sarasenā-cchena dhātūpalena* pāśāṇa-dhātunā gaurika-viṇeṣeṇety arthaḥ, *varṇo* racito yatra . . . *citrītaṃ ulloka-talam* uparītaṇa-bhāgo yasmims tathā, tatra iha ca prakṛtatvena „ulloya-cittiya-tale“ ity evaṃ viparyaya-nirdeṇo draṣṭavya iti; athavā padmāḍibhir *ullokasya citrītaṃ talam* adbhāgo yasmims tatthā, cf. KS. 32, wo ulloya auch = skt. ulloca gesetzt wird. —

candana und vandana vom Comm. als Variante aufgeführt, cf. KS. 100, *pratīpūjītāḥ* candanāḍi-caritāḥ (dies ist Lesart von D und B); — während „paḍipumjīya“ = *pratīpuṇjīta* (puṇjīkṛta) ist. . . . *dyutyā gunaiḥ* ca *sura-vara-vimānaṃ* vidambayati jayati yat. . . .

22) cf. KS. 32. — „duhao“ tti ubhayataḥ, — cf. skt. dvidhā Hem. I, 97. — *āstarako malako navataḥ kuṇakto liṃvaḥ*? (auch livva, liṃca geschrieben) *siṃhakesaraḥ* . . āstarāṇa-viṇeṣaḥ . . ; iha *cāstarako* pratīta eva, *malaka-kuṇaktau* tu rūḍhi-gamyau; *navatas* tu, ūrṇā-viṇeṣa-mayo, jīnam iti loke yad ucyate; *liṃvo* bāloraḥrasyaṇā-yuktākṛtiḥ; *siṃhakesaro* jaṭila-kambalas tathā. — ruya, obwohl in 5 Mss. vielleicht doch Schreibfehler für rūya des KS. —

vācanāntare tv evaṃ dr̥ṇyate: „jāva siḥaṃ sumiṇe pāsittā“ . . . — tatra yāvat karaṇād idam dr̥ṇyam: „ekkaṃ ca naṃ mahantaṃ paṇḍuram dhavalam seyam samkhaula-vimala-dahi-ghaṇa-gokhīra-pheṇa-rayanikara-ppayāsam“ (samkhaula = skt. caṅkhakula, payāsa = skt. prakāṣa), athavā: „hāra-rajata-khīra-sāgara-dagaraya-mahāsela-paṇḍarataroru-ramaṇijjam.“ (*mahāḡailo* mahāhimavān . . urur vistirṇo . . .) . . Dann cf. KS. 35 von thira- bis jīham, nur dass mit dem Ms. „H“ des KS. māiya für paṇāṇa zu lesen ist — dann mahu-gulīya-bhisapta-piṅgal'-acchaṃ [gulīya = skt. guḍikā,

bhisamta „dīpyamāna“; -acca = skt. -akṣa (fine Comp.)). — mūsā-gaya ... nayanam cf. KS. 35 — mit CH taḍiya für taḍi-... pāṭhaṇ-tareṇa: „vaṭṭa-paḍipunṇa-pasattha-niddha-mahu-guliya-piṅgal'-acchaṇ visāla-pīvara-bhamarōru-paḍipunṇa-vimala-khaṇḍham („bhramarā romāvartā uravo vistirṇā yatra . . .). athavā: paḍipunṇa-sujāya-khaṇḍham midu-visāda-suhuma-lakkhaṇa-pasattha-vitthiṇṇa-kesara-saḍham (letzteres gleich skt. saṭā, Flechte). athavā: nimmala-vara-kesara-dhamm dann KS. 32 ūsiya bis līlāyamtam, jambhāyamtam (vijrmbhamāṇam) gagaṇa-talāo ovayamāṇam siham abhimuham muhe pavisamāṇam pāsittā.“ — Diese Stelle stimmt mit § 1 des Appendix des KS. bis auf unbedeutende Varianten überein.

Mit § 23 bis § 58 ist KS. 47—88 zu vergleichen. Bisweilen haben die Mss. Lesarten der Sandehaviṣṇauśadhi. —

24) Das *jāva* sollte sich auf § 22 beziehen — indessen steht da gar nicht das Prädicat *niyaga-vayaṇam* — und statt *aivayaṇ-tam* steht *aigayaṇ*. — Beide Stellen können daher nicht derselben Recension entstammen.

30) *hamm* ist prākṛtischer Passivstamm zur Wurzel *han*, cf. E. Müller, Beiträge S. 59, S. Goldschmidt, ZDMG. 29, 491 ff.

34) Liest man mit BC *pāraddha*, so ist *oyāra-p* zu trennen, zu *prāraddha* ist nach Comm. *abhibhavitum* zu ergänzen. *aparāddha* *vinācīta*.

35) Zu *samatta* (= *saṁasta*) giebt Comm. 2 Varianten: *sa-mutta* (= *sa-mukta*) und *saṁatta*. —

47) Ueber diese *gāthā* cf. KS., S. 100.

58) Der Comm. giebt nicht die durch *jāva* markirte Stelle an — auch findet sich die Stelle in dieser Wortfolge nicht im KS. Zu *viulāṇ* ist etwa *bhogabhogāṇ* *bhujjamaṇi* zu ergänzen (cf. Comm. zu § 20).

61) „Dhatta“ etc. Die 5 folgenden Composita besagen *ṣukla*, *pīta*, *rakta*, *nīla*, *kṛṣṇa*. . . . *jāti-hiṅgulukena* *varṇaka-dravyeṇa*, *sakṛtrimo 'pi bhavatīti jātyā viṣeṣitaḥ*. —

. . . Zu *parisakkira* cf. Weber, Hāla, S. 68: „Bei der Wortbildung ist die häufige Verwendung des primären Adjectiv-Affixes *ira* fem. *irī* zur Bezeichnung einer Gewohnheit, resp. dauernden Eigenschaft (*ṣīla* Vararuci 4, 24, Lassen *institutiones prākṛticae* p. 289, Höfer p. 516) bemerkenswert“, worauf Belege aus Hāla gegeben werden.

nirvāpita-ṣabdāc ca saptamy-ekavacana-lopo dr̥cyaḥ. —

„pallaviya“tti, iha saptamī-bahuvacana-lopo dryaḥ.

62) Neben *Vaiḥhāra* hat das skt. *Vaiḥhāra* — das Pāli hat *Ve-bhāra* — nach E. Kuhn, Beiträge S. 42, wäre *bh* hier aus *h* entstanden, wie in *√rubh* neben *ruh*, *sambhar* = *saṁ + √smar*, *sībhara* = skt. *ṣikara* etc., cf. E. Müller, Beitr. S. 33. P. Goldschmidt, Nachrichten d. gött. Ges. 1874, S. 469 ff.

unnateṣu *bhūpradeṣv* *iti gamyate* . . . *pāṭhaṇtare: nageṣu* *parvateṣu nadeṣu vā hradeṣu tathā*.

... *ceṣṭitāḥ* ca . . . teṣu, idaṃ ca saptamī-lopat. *prapāta-tatā* bhrgu-nadyaḥ. —

63) „udāimta“ (wohl für udd⁰) tti ḥobhamānāḥ, vielleicht ud + dāimta, activ zu dāijjamāṇa des KS. (= darṣyamāṇa); E. Müller, S. 28, Beitr., führt dies auf √dāp „zeigen“ zurück; es gehört dann wohl zu prākṛt dāvai, dāvei, das S. Goldschmidt, Kuhns Zeitschrift Bd. 25, S. 437 einem aus darpaṇa erschlossenen skt. *darpayati gleichsetzt.

64) *pariṣyāmitāḥ* kṛṣṇikṛtāḥ . . pāthāntareṇa: *paridhyāmitāḥ* kṛta-prabhā-bhramāḥ, — . . . „ussuya“: Mānasa-saro-gamanādi praty *autsukyam* . . .

65) pāthāntare tu: „vara-pāya-patta-neura-maṇi-mekhalā-hāra-raiya-uciya-kaḍaga-khaḍḍaya (A⁰duya) -ekāvali-kamphasurava-tisara-ya-vara-valaya-hemasutta-kumḍal'-ujjoviy'-āṇaṇa“ tti-tatra *vara-pāda-prāpta-nūpura-maṇi-mekhalā-hārās* tathā, *racitāny ucitā-katakāni* ca, *khaḍḍakāni* (nicht bei BR.), *ekāvali* ca vicitra-maṇi-kṛtā ekasarikā, *kamphasurajaḥ* cābharāṇa-viceṣaḥ, *trisarakam* ca *vara-valayāni* ca *hemasūtram* ca yāsāṃ, tās tathā.

kumḍalodyotitānanāḥ — tato vara-pāda-prāpta-nūpurādīnāṃ karmadhārayaḥ. — . . . *nāsā-niṣvāsa-vātenohyate* yal laghutvāt, tat tathā. — Ist vojijha part. fut. pass. von √vah oder ūh? — E. Müller, Beiträge, S. 59, citirt aus dem Daṇḍavaiḥkalikasūtra ein Passivum der √vah, vubhai, wo also auch v vorgeschlagen ist.

. . . taylor añcalayoḥ *karma* vāna-lakṣaṇaṃ yasya, tat tathā. — pāthāntare: sarvartuka-surabhi-kusumaiḥ *suracitā* pralambamānā *ḥobhamānā* kāntā *vikasantī* citrā *mālā* yāsāṃ, tās tathā. . . iha varṇake bhṛhattaro vācanā-bhedas tathā. — Die Worte kālāgaru bis dharijjamāṇeṇaṃ werden im Comm. nicht erklärt. . . *vijītam aṅgaṃ* yāsāṃ, tās tathā; ayam evārtho vācanāntare ittham adhitāḥ: „seya-vara-cāmarāṣiṃ uddhuvvamāṇiṃ“ — die durch das erste jāva markirte Stelle siehe KS. 115. — . . *yāvat-karaṇād* upasthāna-ḥalā-varṇakaḥ pūrvokta eva vācyāḥ (cf. § 32). — *gucchā*, vṛntāki-prabhṛtinām, *vrkṣāḥ* sahakāraḍayaḥ, *latāḥ* sahakāraḍilatā, *gulmā* vampeṭi-prabhṛtayaḥ *valyaḥ* puṣpādikāḥ, etāsāṃ ye *gucchāḥ* pallava-samūhās . . . √hiṇḍ öfters im Prākṛt: BR., Nachträge zu Bd. VII, citiren āhiṇḍika aus Mṛcchak., vergl. auch Weber, Hālā, S. 68. — *samantāt* „āhiṇḍijjāṃti“ āhiṇḍante, anena caivam ukta-vyatikara-bhājāṃ sāmānyena strīṇāṃ praṇamsā-dvāreṇātma-viśayo 'kāramegha-dohado Dhāriṇyāḥ prādur abhūd ity uktam; vācanāntare tu: „oloemāṇo etc.“ (wie Text). —

67) Die Verbindung sukka bhukkha kommt auch sonst vor, cf. Bhag. II, S. 290, E. Müller, Beitr., S. 46. — „bhukkḥā“ bu-bhuhṣākānteva, *yāvat-karaṇāt*: karatāla-palhattha-muḥi aṭṭa-jjhāṇava-gayā jhiyāi“ cf. KS. 92 — (auch für die folg. § zu ergänzen).

68) tume muss hier Nominativ sgl. sein, ist jedoch nur als Instr. sgl. zu belegen. Doch kann e aus der Analogie von amhe, tubbhe, tujjhe, tumhe erklärt werden.

74) yatra Dhāriṇī devī, tatropāgacchati sma, āgatya cāvaruṇḍā-di-viceṣaṇāṃ Dhāriṇīm devīm pacyati, vācānāntare tu: „jeṇ'eva Dhāriṇī, teṇ'evety arthaḥ; „pahārittha (resp. pāhārettha) gamaṇāe“ ity etad (A evaṃ) dr̥cyate; tatra „pahārettha“ sampradhāritavān vikalpitavān ity arthaḥ, *gamanāya* gamaṇārthaṃ.

77) savaha-sāviyaṃ "tti *ṣapathān*: deva-guru-drohiḥ bhaviṣyasi tvam, yadi vikalpaṃ nākhyāsity ādikān vākya-viceṣān, *grāvitā* crotreṇopalambhitā, *ṣapathair* vā *ṣāpitā* . . .

savaṇayā ist eine Weiterbildung des skt. nomen actionis auf ana durch tā, von der Weber Bhag. I, 418 zahlreiche Belege giebt. Da ayam nicht als Acc. sgl. neutr. oder masc. belegt ist, so wird wohl ayam-eyārūva der häufigen Verbindung wegen als ein Stamm festgewachsen sein, cf. ayam-eyārūvaṃsi § 78, § 79 und § 23. — „maṇomānasiyaṃ“ ti *manasi* jātam *mānasikam duḥkham* vacanēnāprakāṣitatvāt . . .

79) „ghattihāmi“ tti yatiṣye; kvacit „kariṣyāmi“ti pāṭhaḥ.

80) *āyair* lābhair īpsitārtha-hetūnām *upāyair* apratiha-ta-lābha-kāraṇaiḥ . . . die Erklärung der 4 buddhis siehe in § 18. „āyam vā uvāyam vā ṭhiim vā“ *sthūtim* vā *kramaṃ* vā sthīratām vepsitārthasya; pāṭhāntare: *utpattim* vā tasyaivety arthaḥ.

82) Wie mamaṃ aus genit. mama gebildet, so wurden auch im lit. und abulg. die Genitive sgl. der Personalpronomina als Stämme anderer Casus verwandt. cf. lit. die accus. manė tavė savė, die Dative manei tavi savi, später mán táv sáv mit den genit. manės, tavės savės, im abulg. die Dative mūnė tebě sebě mit den genit. mene tebe sebe (cf. Schleicher Comp. 4, S. 628.)

83) „eyam kāraṇam“ tti . . . *kāraṇam* iti kvacin nādhīyate evaṃ — „antagamaṇam“ pāragamaṇam . .

84) „cullamāyūāe“ laghumātuḥ — māuā auch bei Hāla, (Weber, H., S. 69). —

87) sakkā mit Infinitiv, wie im Pāli. Childers s. v. setzt es gleich einem Nom. pl. von skt. ṣakya, und meint, es habe von Sätzen, in denen das Subject ein Nom. pl. war, seinen Ausgang genommen.

„pūvva-saṃgaie“ tti *pūrvam saṃgatir* mitratvaṃ yena, sa *pūrvva-saṃgatikaḥ*. — Bhag. II, S. 213 und 256 fasst Weber das Wort als Bezeichnung einer Stufe der Askese. — Die durch jāva zu ergänzenden Epitheta des deva werden vom Commentar nur in Samskr̥t gegeben. Sie sind den in Klammer gesetzten Prädicaten des Ṣakra im KS. § 14 sehr ähnlich: *mahādṛutikaḥ* . . . *mahābhago* . . . *mahāyāçāḥ* . . . *mahābalaḥ* . . . *mahāsaukhyo* . . .

. . . „posaha-sālāe“ tti *pariśadham* parva-dīṇaṇuṣṭhānam upa-vāsādi . . . „aṭṭhama-bhattam“ tti samaya-bhāṣayopavāsa-trayam ucyate. Vergleiche hierzu Bhag. II, 301, wonach darunter „ein Nichtgeniessen von 7 Mahlzeiten“ zu verstehen ist.

88) uccāra- etc. Dieselbe Wendung Bhag. II, 296.

91) meist gleich § 27 des KS. von utara bis Schluss (cf. Noten dazu).

92) Auffällig sind hier die Nominative auf o, die, nach KS Einl. S. 17, ein Characteristicum des jüngeren Dialectes der Jaina-Māhārāṣṭrī sind, sich aber auch sonst in *Abkürzungen* (cf. vaṇṇao, dhammo kahio) der Sūtra's finden, — *pūrva-bhave pūrva-janmani janitā . . yā snehāt prītiḥ . . . bahumānaḥ ca . . tābhyaṃ sakācāḥ jātaḥ cōkaḥ . . yasya . . . vācanāntare: pūrva-bhava-janīta-sneha-prīti-bahumāna-janīta-cōbhas tatra cōbhā pulakādirūpā . . .*

pratarakāṇi pratarā-pravṛtta-rūpāṇi ābharaṇāṇi . . viniyuktakāḥ katyāṃ niveṣito „m-aṇu“ tti ma-kārasya prākṛta-ṣaṇṇi-prabhāvatvāt yo 'nurūpo guṇaḥ kaṭisūtraṃ tena janīto harṣo yasya, sa tathā. — Hinter rūve: vācanāntare punar evaṃ viṣeṣaṇa-trayaṃ dṛṣyate: „vāghuṇṇiya-vimala-kaṇaga-payaraga-vaḍimsaga-pakampamāṇa-cala-lola-laliya-parilambamāṇa-nara-magara-turaga-muha-saya-viṇigga-uggiṇṇa-pavara-mottiya-virāyamāṇa-maud'-ukkaḍ'-āḍova-damsaṇijjo“ (uggiṇṇa = skt. udgīrṇa, (vānta), mottiya = skt. mauktika) „aṇega-maṇi-kaṇaga-rayana-pahakara-parimaṇḍiya-bhāga-bhatti-citta-viniutta-gamaṇa-guṇa-jāṇiya-pimkholamāṇa-vara-laliya-kumḍa-lojjaliya-ahiya-ābharaṇa-jāṇiya-sohe.“

(„*viniyukte* karṇayor niveṣite *gamana-guṇena* gati-sāmarthyena *janīte* kṛte . . . ye . . kuṇḍale . . .) „gaya-jala-mala-vimala-damsaṇa-virāyamāṇa-rūvo“. —

Bhag. II, 225 lautet das tadbhava für skt. ṣaṇaiṣcara saṇim-cara (cf. auch Hem. I, 149). —

divyauśadhīnām prajvalanena nava-mukutādi-tejasā.

madhyakāreṇa madhyabhāgena, cf. Hem. Deçik VI, 121.

93) *daṣārdha-varṇāṇi* pañca-varṇāṇi.

. . . *devagatyā* ayaṃ ca *dvitīyo gamo*. — jīvābhigamas tatra vṛtty-anusāreṇa likhitaḥ.

96) Von der Wurzel acch sind sehr verschiedene Erklärungen gegeben, E. Kuhn (in den Nachträgen zu E. Müller's Beiträgen, S. 66) erklärte sie als Inchoativ von √as, wie icch aus iṣ + ch, — Pischel (cf. Hem., Bd. 2, IV, 215) als Inchoativ von ās, Ascoli als Fut. dieser Wurzel, — Weber, Hāla p. 41 aus gacch, — Beames (Comparative Grammar of the modern aryan languages of India, Bd. III, S. 180—183) aus √akṣ, der er aber die Bedeutung „to appear“ ad hoc vindiciren muss. Der Sinn ist hier, wie ihn Child. fürs Pāli giebt, „bleiben“. Später wird acchamāṇi durch tiṣṭhanti erklärt, cf. §. 104, wie im Hāla v. 291 acchasi durch tiṣṭhasi. Pischels Erklärung macht die wenigste Schwierigkeit von Seiten des Lautes und der Bedeutung.

Die durch jāva geforderte Ergänzung cf. § 91 (cf. KS 27, 28).

99) Dasselbe wie hier, war schon § 65 zu ergänzen.

102) verweist auf § 65 — doch ist die Wiedergabe nicht variantenlos. *niyatthā* in Hinblick auf Pāli *nivattha* vielleicht = skt. *nivastā*. Als v ausfiel, wurde y zur Vermeidung des Hiatus

ingeschoben, cf. pariyāla, lāyaṇṇa im Index, ahiyāsittae Note zu 144, Vart in Compos. KS. Glossar etc.

103) „mahayā . . . parikkhittā“ tti *bhaṭānām* yac *caṭakara-pradhānaṃ viccharda-pradhānaṃ vṛndaṃ* tena *parikṣiptā*.

104) *ārāmeṣu* . . . mādhaṇi-latā-ghāḍiṣu; puṣpādimaḍ-vṛkṣa-samkulāṇy, utsavāḍau bahujaṇa-bhogyāṇi *udyānāṇi* ca, teṣu; sāmānya-vṛkṣa-vṛnda-yuktāṇi nagarāsannāṇi *kāṇanāṇi*, teṣu; nagara-viprakṣṭāṇi ca *vanāṇi* teṣu; *vanaśamḍeṣu* caika-jāṭiya-vṛkṣa-samūtheṣu; *vṛkṣeṣu* caikaikaṣeṣu *guccheṣu* ca . . . *gulmeṣu* ca vaṃṇa-jālī-prabhṛtiṣu; *latāsu* ca . . . *vallīsu* ca nāgavally-āḍiṣu; *kandarāsu* ca guhāsu; *darīsu* ca cṛgālāḍy-utkīrṇa-bhūmi-viṇeṣeṣu; „cuṇṭiṣu ya“ tti (versch. geschrieben wie im Text) akhātālpodaka-vidarikāsu; *yūtheṣu* ca vānarāḍi-sambandhiṣu; pāṭhāntareṇa: hraḍeṣu kakṣeṣu ca gahaneṣu; *nadiṣu* ca saritsu *saṃgameṣu* ca nadimilaneṣu *vidareṣu* ca jala-sthāna-viṇeṣeṣu ca „acchamāṇi ya“ tti tiṣṭhantī (cf. 96). . . . *majjantī* snāntī . . „māṇemāṇi ya“ tti māṇayantī sparṇayantī sparṇa-dvāreṇa.

105) Zu ergänzen ist *bumjamāṇi* (viharai), cf. Comm. zu 20.

107) „jayam ciṭṭhai“ patanayā garbha bādho na bhavati, tathā *tiṣṭhati* . . . „āsayaī“ *āste ācṛayati* vā āsanam; . . . ativa *cintā* yasmim, tad *aticintam*.

107—116 hat mehrere Coincidenzen mit KS 95—107.

110) „matthaya-dhoyā“ tti *dhautā-mastakāḥ karoti* apanitadāsatvād ity arthaḥ cf. KS. 98 note . . *putrānuputrikīm* putraputrāḍi-yogyām ity arthaḥ; *vṛttim* jīvikām . . .

111) die durch jāva zu ergänzende Stelle steht KS 100, nur steht hier *parigīyaṃ* statt *anucariyaṃ*.

112) die Erklärung der Comm. von *abhaḍa* . . . -adhāraṇijjam wird in den Noten zu KS 102 gegeben. — Belege für Adjectiva auf *ima* im Jainaprākṛt findet man Bhag. I, 437. „*anuddhuya-muim-ga*“ tti *anuddhūtā* ānurūpyeṇa vādanārtham utkṣiptā *anuddhūtā* vā vādanārtham vādakair atyaktā *mrdaṅgā* mardalā yasyāḥ . . . „*avvāya-malla-dāmaṃ*“ ti amlāna-puṣpa-mālām. — Da nach Hem. IV, 18 für *mlā* die Substitute vā, pavvāya eintreten können, so entspräche dem *avvāya* im Skt. wohl ein *avāta* (p. perf. pass v. 3 vā bei BR mit a privativum). —

114) . . . *prathame divase jātakarma* . . . *dvitīye* dine *jāgarikām* . . . *trīṭhe candra-sūrya-darṇanam*, utsava-viṇeṣā eva . . pāṭhāntare tu: *prathame divase sthītipatitām trīṭhe candra-sūrya-darṇanikām*; śaṣṭhe jāgarikām „*nivatte asui-jāyakamma-karaṇe*“ tti *nivṛtte* atikrānte *gucīnām jātakarmanām karaṇe* „*nivatte sui-jāyakamma-karaṇe*“ tti pāṭhāntaram *nivṛtte* kṛte *gucīnām jātakarmanām karaṇe*. Zu dem ersten jāva cf. das Compositum in 35.

117) *dhāi* für *dhāiḥim*. Bereits in 61 trat die Themaform für den Casus ein. — *kilāvaṇa* wohl nomen actionis von einem Causativ von *kṛiḍ*, wie skt. *jñāpana* etc.

Die Attribute von *kubjikā* an begegnen meistens auch im Aupapātika S (55) *kubjikābhīr vakra-jaṅghābhīḥ, cilātībhīr anārya-deçotpannābhīr* Nach Hem. I, 183 wird in Kirāta *k* zu *c*, wenn es ein Individuum aus dem Stamme der Pulimda bedeutet. Im skt. begegnet als Nebenform von kirāta kilāta, wenn auch nicht als nom. pr., so doch in der Bedeutung „Zwerg“, die aus dem n. pr. abgeleitet sein mag. In den gaṇas zu Paṇ. wird das Compositum kubjakirāta angeführt (BR. s. v. kubja). cilāya läßt sich demnach einem Adjectivum von skt. kirāta gleichsetzen. *vāmanābhīr* hrasva-çarirābhīr *vaṭabhābhīr* mahakoṣṭhābhīr (so alle Mss. — mahā ist wohl zu verbessern). — Es folgen Adjectiva von Völkernamen, von denen ich *vakusikā isinikā, thārūkinikā, lāsikā, pakkaṇi* nicht sonst habe auftreiben können. Mit dem letzteren kann skt. pakkana, Hütte eines Cāṇḍāla zusammenhängen. *vahali* kann vielleicht zu skt. bahlika, wohnen sich auch vahlika findet, gehören. *pulimdra* ist Nebenform zu pulinda. — joniya giebt der Comm. durch die Pāliform yonikā wieder. . . . — „*nānādeçībhīr*“ bahuvidhānārya-prāya-deçotpannābhīr ity arthaḥ. Anstatt nevāttha sollte man nevaceha erwarten, da *thy* gewöhnlich im Jainapr. zu *cch* wird. Obgleich kein Ms. von Verwechslungen der Ligaturen für *cch* und *tth* frei ist, so habe ich doch nevāttha stehen lassen; zumal da es auch als *n^o* in der Çaurasenī vorliegt. — Der Comm. citirt „*kamḍare*“ *tī*, während die Mss. *kamḍara-m* . . , haben. —

118) *pracaṃkramaṇakaṃ bhramaṇaṃ cūḍopanayanaṃ maṇḍaṇaṃ*.

119) die Attribute der Kalā's sind dieselben wie im KS 211. Die Aufzählung findet sich im ganzen ebenso im Aupap. wieder. Auch da übergeht sie der Commentar. Im Anuyoyadvārasūtra sind die kalā's ein Teil des loiya suya (skt. laukika çruta). (Bhag. II, 248.)

arthata iti vyākhyānataḥ; *karaṇataḥ* prayogataḥ.

121) *navāṅgāni* dve dve çrotre nayane nāsike, jihvaikā, tvag ekā, manaḥ caikaṃ *suptānīva* avyakta-cetanāni *pratibodhitāni* yauvanena vyakta-cetanāvanti yasya, sa tathā. — In dem folgenden Compositum scheint der Comm. payāra gelesen zu haben, da er das Wort gleich prakāra oder pracāra setzt. Nach unsern Mss. ist nur Ersteres möglich.

122) . . . *vātoddhūtā* yāḥ *vijaya-sūcikā vaijayanty-abhidhānāḥ* patākāḥ . . .

„*jālāṃṭa* - *rayaṇa* - *paṃjar* - *ummiliya* vva "tī *jālānteṣu* mattā-lamba - *paryanteṣu jālāntareṣu* vā *jālaka-madhyeṣu ratnāni* yeṣāṃ . . . tato dvitīyā - *bahuvacana* - *lopo drçyaḥ* - *paṃjaronmīlītān* *iva* *prthakkrta* - *paṃjarān* *iva* *pratyagra-cchāyān* ity arthaḥ, athavā: *jālāntara* - *ratna* - *paṃjarais* tat-samudaya - *viçeṣair unmīlītān* *ivon-meṣita* - *locanān* *ivety* arthaḥ . . . *ardhacandraiḥ* *sopāna* - *viçeṣaiḥ*,

bhittiṣu vā candanāḍimayair ālekhyaiḥ arcitā ye . . . pāthāntareṇa tilaka-ratnārdhacandra-citrān. —

prāsādyān cittāhlādakān. Darauf: darṇaniyān abhirūpān (cf. I etc.). . . atha bhavana-prāsādayoḥ ko viṣeṣa ucyate? bhavanam āyāmāpekṣayā kimcin nyūṇocchrāya-mānam bhavati; prāsādas tu āyāma dviguṇocchrāya iti. . . *vedikā* dvāra-muṇḍikopari-vedikā. — ihāmiya etc. Das zu ergänzende Compositum giebt § 37. — . . . *vidyādharayor* yat *yamalam* samaṇṇikam *yugalam* dvayam teneva *yantreṇa* samṇariṣṇu - puruṣa - pratimā-dvaya-rūpena *yuktam* yat tat tathā, āṣatvāc caivamvidhaḥ samāsa iti tathā. . . *mālanīyaṃ* parivāraṇiṃ — wohl von einem Denominativum von mālā. — Zu bhisamāṇa vergleiche skt. āsīna von ās. Die Ergänzung in KS 100. —

123) Ist āṇiyalliya = skt. ānītā + āli (ka) — und zu übersetzen: „die ihre Abstammung aus königlichen Häusern an den Tag gelegt haben“? — *prasādhanāni* ca muṇḍanāni, *aṣṭāsu cāngeṣu* (cf. § 121), *avidhava-vadhūbhir* jīvat-patika-nārībhir yad *avapadanam*. — Das letzte Wort glossirt C: prokhanam (n!), A: proṇkhalakam. Der Sinn ist wohl der des etymologisch verwandten preṃkholanam, Schaukeln. *maṅgalāni* ca dadhy-akṣaṣṭāḍini, gānaviṣeṣo vā *sujaḷpitāni* ca ācīr-vacanāni, cēti dvandvas, taiḥ karaṇa-bhūtair iti.

124) *aṣṭau hiraṇya-koṭīḥ*, hiraṇyam ca rūpyam, evam *suvarṇa-koṭīḥ* — darauf werden „granthāntarānusāreṇa“ 14 meistens in Āryā abgefasste Gāthās vom Commentar angeführt, aber nur sehr wenig erklärt — ich habe sie ihrer sprachlichen Schwierigkeiten wegen weggelassen. Sie enthalten nur eine Beschreibung des prītidāna. — In gāthā 9 begegnen viele Attribute der Dhātrīs aus § 117.

„jāva“ tti *yāvat* parimāṇam ā *saptamāt*, *kula-lakṣaṇe vaṃṣe* bhāvaḥ *kulavamṣyaḥ*, tasmāt, *saptama-puruṣam yāvad* ity arthaḥ; *prakāmaṃ* atyarthaṃ . . . „phuṭṭamāṇehiṃ muiṅga-matthaehiṃ“ ti „*sphuṭadbhir* iṇḍīrabhasāsphālanāt *mrdaṅga-mastakair* mardalamukha-putaiḥ. Auch bei Hāla erscheint die √sphuṭ in dieser Form. —

127) Die Ergänzungen bietet § 38 des Aupapātika S, wo auch von den Wirkungen der Ankunft Mahāvīra's gehandelt wird. Zu dem ersten jāva vergleiche auch § 4 des Textes, der auch zu 129 zu vergleichen.

ugrā ādi-devavasthāpitā rakṣa-vaṃṣa-jāḥ . . .

bhogā ādi-devaṇivāsthāpita-guru-vaṃṣa-jātāḥ . . .

128) Dieselben Götternamen werden auch im Anuyogadvāra-sūtra aufgezählt, cf. Bhag. I, S. 439, Anmerkg. 3. — evam besagt, dass mahe zu den folgenden Worten zu ergänzen ist. — Zu taḷāya cf. pāli taḷāka. Auch die neuindischen Dialecte haben meistens l in diesem Worte, von dem im skt. die Nebenformen taḍāka und taḍāga vorliegen, nach Beames, Comparative Grammar I, S. 240.

130. *jṃbhaka-devās* tiryagloka-cāriṇaḥ — „ovayamāne“ tti *avapatato* vyomāṅganāt . . . „uppayaṃte“ tti *utpatato* bhūtalāt . .

131. „sacittēty ādi *sacittānām dravyāṇām* puṣpa-tāmbūlādīnām „viosaṇayāe“ tti *vyavasaraṇena* vyutsarjanena *acittānām dravyāṇām* alaṅkāra-vastrādīnām *avyavasaraṇenā*vyutsarjanena, kvacid „viosaṇayāe“ ti pāṭhaḥ: tatṛacetana-dravyāṇām chattrādīnām vyutsarjanena parihāreṇa, uktam ca: „avaṇei paṃca kakuhāṇi rāyavara-vasabha-cimḍha-bhūyāṇi: chattaṃ khaggoṇaha-mauḍam taha cāmarāo ya“ tti (avaṇei = skt. apanayati, kakuha, adjectiv, obwohl so nur im Veda belegt, oder gleich skt. kakuda, cf. Hem. I, 225, vasabha = skt. vṛṣabha . . . khagga = skt. khaḍga — uvāṇaha = skt. upāṇah) . . . *ekā cātikā* yasmiṃs tat tathā, tac ca tad *uttarāsaṅga-karaṇam* uttariyasya nyāsa-viṣeṣaḥ . . . *manasā ekatādrīnām* *ekāgratva*-vidhāneneti bhāvaḥ — kvacid „egatti-bhāveṇam“ ti pāṭhaḥ.

132. . . . *dharmam* ṣrutam cāritrātmakam . . . *yathā* ca *jīvā badhyante* karmabhir mithyātvādihetubhir . . . cf. Wilson S. 312: Bandha is the integral association of life with *acts*, as of milk with water etc. — vergl. auch Colebrooke, Essays I, S. 416 und 448 (Auszug des Kapitels über das Ārhatasystem im Sarvadarṣana-saṅgraha von Cowell). . . . *saṅklīṣyante* cūbha-pariṇāmā bhavanti . . . iḥāvasare *dharmakathā* Aupapātikokṭhā *bhāṇitavyā*, atra ca bahugrantha iti na likhitaḥ. — Solcher dharma, in gāthā-Form, findet sich im Aupapātika § 56. — Die Worte parisā paḍigayā stehen dort am Ende von § 49. . . . *nairgrantham pravacanam* jinam ṇāsanam — zur Formel cf. Bhag. II, S. 272. —

pattiyāmi wohl Denominativum von pratyayita, das wieder von pratyaya gebildet ist (cf. E. Müller Beitr. S. 64; über „die secundären Verba des Prākṛt aus part. perf. pass. hat S. Goldschmidt ein eignes Capitel in den Prākṛtica S. 8 ff.). Die Umschreibung des Comm. durch pratyemi ist nur dem Sinne nach entsprechend. — *rocayāmi* . . . cikirśāṃṣīty arthaḥ; *abhyuttiṣṭhāmī* abhyupagacchāṃṣīty arthaḥ.

134. Hier begegnen wieder nomin. sgl. auf o, wie in § 92. — Zur enklitischen Form 'si stellen sich aus Hāla und der Čaurasenī 'mhi = asmi, 'tthi = asti, 'mho = smas; Weber, Hāla S. 59.

135. . . . „khummiya“ tti bhūmi-patanāt pradeṇāntareṣu namitāni — wohl ein deçija. —

keçahastah keçapāḥ . . .

nivṛtta-mahevendraṣṭī indraketuḥ. —

„dhasattīty“ anukaraṇe (Onomatopoeion). Jacobi vermutete Zusammenhang mit skt. adhasāt, ZDMG. 34, S. 183. . .

136. „uvattiyāe“ tti *upavartitayā* (die beiden andern Comm.-Mss. haben apav^o — wohl Fehler), kṣiptayā.

utkṣepako vaṃṇa-dalādīmayo muṣṭi-grāhyo daṇḍa-madhyabhāgaḥ . . . *vījanakam* vaṃṇādīmayam evānta-grāhya-daṇḍam . . . *tīpamānī* sveda-lālādi kṣarantī, die Wurzel nur bei Grammatikern belegt.

137. Der Comm. hat nicht die v. l. dhijje, resp. dhejje. *vâcanântare*: „jivi'-ussaie" tti jivitasyotsava iva, *jivîtsavukah*. „jâva tâva jivâmo" tti iha *bhunk'sva tâvad bhogân*, yâvad *vayam jivâmah* ... yat *punas* „tâvac" *chabdasyocâraṇam*, bhâśâ-mâtram evēti.

„nirâvayakkhe" tti nirapekṣaḥ sakala-prayojanânâm. Vielleicht hängt das Wort mit avaakkha zusammen, das von Hem. IV, 181 als Substitut von Wurzel darç aufgeführt wird.

138. tah' eva ṇam taṃ, jah' eva entspricht unserm „was das betrifft, dass". — ammo wird Hem. III, 41 als Beispiel eines Vocativs singularis auf o von einem Femin. auf â angeführt, und von Pischel gleich skt. „amba" gesetzt. Dies ist auch hier möglich. — ... *vyasanâdi dyûta-cauryâdini tac chatair upadravaic* ca .. *sadopadravair vâbhûhûto vyâptaḥ*.

çatanam kuṣṭhâdinâṅguly-âdeḥ; *patanam* bâhv-âdeḥ *khadga-cchedâdinâ*; *vidhvamsanam* kṣayaḥ... „avassa-vippajahaṇijje" *avacya*-tyâjyaḥ ... „se ke ṇam jānai" tti atha *ko jānâti*, na ko 'pity arthaḥ, *amba-tâta*, *kaḥ pûrvaṃ* pitroh putrasya cānyonyataḥ, *gamanâya* paraloke utsahate, *kaḥ paçcâd gamanâya* tatpāivotsahata iti, *kaḥ pûrvaṃ* ko vâ paçcân mriyata ity arthaḥ.

139. *vâcanântare* Megha-kumâra-bhâryâ-varṇaka evam upalabhate; „imâo te, jâyâ, vipula-kula-bâliyâo (= skt. bâlikâ) kalâ-kusala-savva-kâla-lâliya-suhoyâo (suhoya = skt. sukha oder çubha + udita). maddava-guṇa-jutta-niṇṇa-vinna-uvayâra-paṇḍiya-viyakkhaṇâo (*paṇḍitânâm* madhye *vicakṣaṇâḥ*) maṇjula-miya-mahura-bhaṇiya-vihasiya-vippekkhiya-gai-vilâsa-çetṭhiya-visârayâo (vippekkhiya = skt. vipreksita — çetṭhiya = skt. çeṣṭita) avikala-kulasîla-sâlîṇo (= skt. çâlin.) visuddha-kula-vamsa-saṃtâṇa-taṃtu-vaddhaṇa-pagabbha-ubbhava-pabhavaṇo." (*viçuddha-kula-vamça* eva *santâna-tantuh* ... *tadvardhanâ* ye prakṛṣṭâ *garbhâs* ... *teṣâm ya udbhavaḥ* sambhavas tal-lakṣaṇo *yaḥ prabhâvo* mâhâtmyam saṃvidyate yâsâm ...).

maṇṇukûla-hiya'-icchiyâo" (*mano 'nukûlâç* ca tâ *hrdayenepsitâç* ca). „atṭha tujjha guṇa-vallabhâo" (tujjha gen. sing. u. plur. des Pronomens der 2. Person, Hem. III, 104). „bhajjâo (= skt. bhâryâ) uttamâo, niccam bhâvâṇuratta-savv'-amga-saṃdario."

140. ... *khelo* niṣṭhivanam — cf. pâli *khelo* „saliva, phlegm." *çukram* saptamo dhâtuh. Die 7 dhâtus, d. h. Hauptbestandteile des menschlichen Leibes, sind nach Suçruta 1, 48, 8 ff. Speisesaft, Blut, Fleisch, Fett, Knochen, Mark und Samen (Bk. s. v. dhâtu). — Zu *uccâra* etc. vergl. eine ähnliche Zusammenstellung Bhag. II, S. 278 und in einem Verse des Daçavaikâlikas. bei E. Müller, Beitr. S. 34. — *siṅghâno* (C *siṅh*). nâsikâ-malaḥ cf. pâli. *siṃghâṇikâ*.

141. „ime ya te" ity âdi *idaṃ ca te* — passt besser als die Lesart der Mss. *tæ* oder *tate*. — *âryakah* pitâmahah *prâryakah*

(pâr⁰ in A ist Fehler) pituḥ pitāmahaḥ; *pâr-prâryakāḥ* pituḥ pratipitāmahaḥ; tebhyaḥ sakācād āgatam yat . . . athavā: „*āryakāḥ prâryakāḥ pitṛnām* yah' *paryayaḥ* paryāyaḥ paripâtir iti . .

dūse (= skt. dūṣya) ist wahrscheinlich Einschiebsel.

142. „aggi-sāhie“ ity ādi, *agneḥ* svāmināḥ ca sādharmaṇam „dāiya“ tti *dāyādāḥ* putrādayaḥ — nach KS = dāyika. . . *çatanam* vastrāder iti sthagitasya; *patanam* varṇādi-vināḥ; *vidhvamsanam* ca prakṛter ucchedaḥ . . .

143. *ākhyāpanābhīḥ* ca sāmānyataḥ pratipādanaiḥ; *prajñāpanābhīḥ* ca viçeṣataḥ kathanaiḥ; *saññāpanābhīḥ* ca sambodhanābhīḥ; *viññāpanābhīḥ* ca vijñaptikābhīḥ sapraṇaya-prārthanaiḥ. Auch im skt., besonders im Veda, giebt es einige nomina actionis auf anā (Whitney, Grammatik § 1150), wie prārthanā, racanā etc.

144. *kaivalīkam* kevalam, advitīyam, kevali-praṇītatvād vā (Ueber kevalis und Çrutakevalis der Jainas cf. Wilson p. 336). . . *pratipūrṇam* apavarga-prāpakair guṇair bhṛtam; *nayana-çilaṃ* (?) *naiyāyikam* mokṣa-gamakam ity arthaḥ, nyāyair vā bhavam *naiyāyikam*. Nur in letzterer Bedeutung ist das Skt.-Wort belegt.

çalyāni mâyāḍini kṛtatīti *çalya-kartanam*.

. . . *niryānam* siddhi-kṣetram; . . . Diese Zusammenstellung spricht gegen BR.'s Annahme, dass Hem., wenn er niryāna die Bedeutung mokṣa giebt, es mit nirvāna verwechselte.

nirvānam sakala-karma-viraha-jaṃ suklam.

sarva-duḥkha-prakṣīṇa-mārgaḥ sakalācarma-kṣayopāyaḥ. Man sollte für skt. prakṣīṇa prakṛt pakṣhiṇa erwarten. Pahīṇa ist vielmehr = skt. prahīṇa.

ahir iva ekānto niçcayo yasyāḥ, sâ *ekāntā* sâ drṣṭir yasmin nirgrante pravacane cāritra-pālanam prati, tad *ekānta-drṣṭīkam*; *ahi*-pakṣe āmiṣa-grahaṇaikātānatā-lakṣaṇā *ekāntā* eka-niçcayā drṣṭir yasya, sa *ekānta-drṣṭīkah*; *kṣura iva* ekadhāram; pāṭhantareṇa: *ekāntā* eka-vibhāgaçrayā *dhārā* yasya tat tathā.

lohamayā iva yavāç carvayitavyāḥ . . *lohamaya-yava-carva-*nam iva duṣkaram caraṇam iti bhāvaḥ; — die v. l. v. B „duruttara“ ist ebenfalls aus skt. dustara entwickelt, cf. S. Goldschmidt Kuhns Zeitschr. Bd. 25, S. 436, Jacobl ibid. Bd. 23, p. 595.

tīkṣṇam khaḍga-kuntādikam . . . yathā khaḍgādi kramitum açakyam, evam açakyam pravacanam anupālayitum iti bhāvaḥ-*gurukam* mahāçilādikam lambayitavyam (die Lesart der Mehrzahl der Mss. variirt) . . . *guruka*-lambanam iva duḥkaram . . . *asīdhārāyām* samcaraṇīyam, ity evam-rūpaṃ yad *vratam* niyamas, tad *asīdhārā-vratam caritavyam* āsevyam . . .

Die Worte āhākammi bis tḥaviyae werden vom Comm. nicht erklärt. Jedenfalls sind damit doṣa's der Mahlzeiten der Anagāra's gemeint. „raiyaē vā“ tti auddeçikabhedas tac ca modakacūrṇādi, punar modakatayā *racitām* bhaktam iti gamyate. — *dur-*

bhikṣa-bhaktam yad bhikṣukārthaṇe durbhikṣe saṃskriyate ...
vardalikā vṛṣṭiḥ; *glānaḥ* sann ārogyāya yad dadāti, tad *glāna-*
bhaktam.

mūlāni padma-sināṭikādinām (Letzteres nicht bei BR).

kandāḥ mūraṇḍāyāḥ; *phalāny* āmra-phalāḍini *bījāni* ṣālyāḍini.
haritam madhura-kaṭu-tṛṇa-bhāṇḍādi. — Zu duha cf. Jacobi, Kuhns
 Zschr. 25, S. 440: „die Aussprache von dukkha scheint stets
 zwischen einem und zwei Consonanten in der zweiten Sylbe ge-
 schwankt zu haben“ (worauf Belege aus dem Pāli, Prākṛt, Panjābi
 und Gujarāṭi angeführt werden). *ahiyāsei* will Oldenberg ZDMG.
 Bd. 34, S 756 = skt. *adhivāsayati* setzen, doch Jacobi's und des
 Comm. Erklärung (*adhyāsayati*) ist vielleicht ebenso berechtigt.

Sanskrt-Glossar.

(+ bedeutet, dass die betr. Worte vom Comm. gegeben werden, aber bei BR. nicht belegt sind.)

A.

aigaya atigata 22.
 aicchatta aticchattrā 122, 130
 (in der Verbindung chattāi-
 cchatta).
 aidūra atidūra 7.
 airega atireka 34, °ya 65.
 atirega 118.
 aivayaṃta (atipatant oder ati-
 vrajant) 24.
 aṃsu aṃru. (Varar. IV, 15)
 136.
 aṃsuya aṃcuka 22, 65.
 akamṭa a-kānta 135.
 akāmakāim (neutr. pl. v. akā-
 maka als adverb.) 146.
 akāla id. (in Verbindung mit
 meha oder dohala) 59, etc.
 akkhaya akṣaya 8.
 agāra id. 111, 134.
 agūhemāṇa agūhamāṇa 83.
 agga agra 138, 122.
 aggi agni 142.
 agghā — (skt. ā + √ ghrā) -i 82.
 (cf. ep. āghrāti); — yati 82.
 °yai v. l.; 2. pl. — yaha 83,
 partic. — yamāṇa 104.
 aṃka id. (ratna-viṣeṣa) 61, 91:
 (Schoss) 117.
 aṃga id. 8, 9, 10; aṭṭh° 123,
 nav° 121, am Ende adj. Comp.
 fem. °i 65, °paḍi-yāriyā cf.
 letzteres; — Partikel 9, 37.
 aṃgaya aṅgada 35.

aṃgāraka id. 92.
 °aṃguliya aṅguli+ka 35.
 aṃgulejjaga aṅguliya 35.
 acavala acapala 23.
 acciya arcita 42, 122.
 acci arcis 122.
 acch- (Hem. IV, 215, zu ās,
 Varar. XII, 19, zu as), 2. sgl.
 imperat. — āhi 96 — partic.
 -amāṇa 104.
 accha id. 21.
 acchāyaṇa āchādāna 107.
 ajja- ārya- (Praefix des Namens
 des Thera Sudharman und seines
 Schülers Jambā) 5.
 ajja adya 32, 73.
 ajjaya āryaka 141.
 ajjava ārjava 4.
 ajjā āryā(?) [kalā] 119.
 ajjuna arjuna 62.
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 ajjhayaṇa adhyayana nom.
 pl. -ā 10.
 aṃchāvei ākarṣayati 37.
 aṃjana añjana 91, 61.
 aṃjali id. 23.
 aṃjaliuḍa (°iyaḍe v. l.), aṃ-
 jalipuṭa 131.
 aṭṭa āṛta 73.
 aṭṭaṇasālā vyāyamaçālā 34.
 aṭṭha artha 8, 83. aṭṭhāe post-
 pos. 107.
 aṭṭha aṣṭau 37, 124, instr.
 -him 121.

aṭṭhama aṣṭama 87, °bhatta;
 26.
 °aṭṭhayāe °artham, cf. piy°.
 aṭṭhârasa aṣṭâdaṣan 112.
 aṭṭhāvaya aṣṭâpada, [1 kalâ]
 119.
 aṭṭhi aṣṭhi 34; °juddha [1 kalâ]
 119.
 aḍḍha ardha 13, 93.
 aṇagâra anagâra 4, 52.
 aṇagâriyâ anagârîtâ oder ana-
 gârîkâ 134 etc.
 aṇamta ananta 8.
 aṇamtaram id. 81 tayâṇ°.
 aṇabhilasamâṇa anabhila-
 samâṇa 67.
 aṇariha anarha 77.
 aṇâḍhâijjamâṇa part. praes.
 pass. von âḍhâi mit an pri-
 vans 72.
 aṇâḍhâyamâṇa anâdriyamâ-
 ṇa 69.
 aṇiyya aniyata 138.
 aṇicca anitya 138.
 aṇiṇhavamâṇa anihnavamâṇa
 83.
 aṇiddha asnigdha 135.
 aṇiyya (°iyya v. l.), anika, (fine
 comp.) 65.
 aṇukampana (anukampana)
 107.
 aṇukampamâṇa anukampa-
 mâṇa 92.
 aṇukâsa, + anukâṣa (= vi-
 kâṣa Co.) 34.
 aṇuḡuṇa 92. cf. Co.
 aṇucariya anucarita 112.
 aṇuciṇṭemâṇa anucintayant
 80.
 aṇuttara anuttara 144.
 aṇuddhuya an-uddhûta 112.
 aṇupavisai anupraviṣati 35,
 -ṃti 41.
 aṇupuvva aṇupûrva °vviṃ 4
 °vvenam 118.
 aṇuppatta anuprâpta 27.
 aṇubûhai (°vûh°) anuvvṃphati,

— hampti 53; hempti v. l. 53;
 — °hei 27; °hamâṇa 25.
 aṇubhûya anubhûta 141.
 aṇulitta anulipta 35.
 aṇuloma anuloma 143.
 aṇuvattamâṇa anuvartamâṇa
 146.
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 pos.) 124.
 aṇuhohi anubhava 141.
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 aṇḡa id. (Titel eines adhya-
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 v. l. 122; °yamda 122.
 addharatta ardharâtra 108.
 addhahâra ardhaçâra 35.
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 amtevâsi antevâsin 4.
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 amdhayâra andhakâra 21.
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°iyâ abhyantarikâ 37, 69, 71.
abbhuggaya abhyudgata 61.
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abbhutṭhiya abhyutthita 61.
abbhutṭhei abhyutṭiṣṭhati °emi
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hehim instr. (Hem. III, 110
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11. cf. Co.
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 āgāra ākāra 22.
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 āyariya ācārya 118.
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i.

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*) Ueber die Herleitung aus + Smeru und die Nebenformen Sumeru, pāli Sineru, Neru, cf. S. Goldschmidt Kuhns Z. 25, S. 610 ff.

yāṇāmi jānāmi na⁰ 84. (Das na bewirkt hier durch proclitischen Anschluss an das folgende Wort die ya-cruti, cf. prakṛt na-ānāmi, S. Goldschmidt ZDMG. Bd. 32, S. 104).
yāvi cāpi nach Voc. 18, 104, 121.

r.

rai (rai v. l.) rati 121.
raiya racita 21, 66; rati (ka) 35, racita oder ratida 122.
raiya racita (ka) 144.
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raṭṭha rāṣṭra 19.
ratta rakta adj. 61, 22; subst. (Rubin), 124.
ramaṇa id. 17.
ramaṇijja ramaṇiya 35, 122.
ramma ramya 32, su⁰ 65, 22.
raya rajas 22, pauma⁰ 61, cf. daga⁰.
rayaṇa ratna 21; metaph. 137; hatthi⁰ 65; racana oderratna 92.
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rasa id. 126.
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rāisara rājeçvara 35.
rāga id. 138.
rāya rājan; in Compos. 123 nom. rāyā 3; gen. ranno 16, 18; instr. rannā 23; acc. rāyaṃ 78.
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ruila rucira 122.
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ruru id. 37.
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roemi rocayāmi 132.
roma id. 23.
roya (⁰ga) roga 144.
royamāṇa rudant 136.
Rohiṇī n. pr. f. Titel eines adhy 11.

l.

lausiya adj. fem. im Comp. + la-kusika? Co. 117.
lakkhaṇa lakṣaṇa 60, fine comp. 119. — kaya⁰ 134.
lakkhārasa lākṣārasa 61.
laṃgheyavva laṃghayitavya 144.
lacchi (im comp.) lakṣmī 92.
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laṭṭhi nom.-ī yaṣṭi (Hem. I, 247) imḍa⁰ 135, gāya⁰ 136.
laddha labdha 18, su⁰ 60.
laṃbamṭa laṃbamāna 21.
laya (im comp.) latā 37.
layā latā 21, 65, ⁰juddha [kalā] 119.
laliya lalita 35, 92.
lavamga id. 21.
lā⁰ulloiya 122 cf. Noten zu KS. 100.
lāghava id. 4.
lābha id. 51.
lāyaṇṇa } lāvanya 135.
lāvaṇṇa } lāvanya 123.

lāsiya adj. fem. im Comp. + lā-
sika? Co. 117.
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lilā 22.
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lekha).
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v.

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vai^o pati cf. rajja^o.
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119 (vatta^o v. l.).
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schreibung).
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vaddalikā) 144.
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7, 23, āsi 56, vertritt 3. pl.:
āsi 109, 134, 139, 2. pl.
praes. āha 28, 55.
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vaya vrata 4, 144.
vayaṇa vacana 38, 110, 120.
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vayaṇ nom. pl. id. 137.
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 saṇṇghāḍa saṇṇghāṭa — Titel
 des 2. adhy. 11 (dem Sinne
 nach = saṇṇghāṭa; Pāṇ. ge-
 stattet Schreibung mit ṭ nur
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*) Nach E. Kuhn, Beitr. zu Pāli, Gr. S. 24 ist jenes °nnū (pāli° nñū) =
 skt. °ñā zu setzen.

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